THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI--No 56. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

(Diosma Crenata.)

BUCHU LEAVES.

PROPERTIES.

Their odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.

Buchu Leaves are generally stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is used by persons from the ages of 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement or Labor Pains.

In Affections Peculiar to Females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous Depositions and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given.

Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-dust Deposit, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms:—Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, etc. etc.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and BLOOD PURIFYING, and cures all diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation, Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, etc.

A CASE OF INFLAMMATION OF KIDNEYS AND GRAVEL.

From Morgan, Feazel & Co.

GLASGOW, Missouri Feb. 5, 1858.—Mr. H. T. Helmbold—Dear Sir:—About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the kidneys and gravel, when I resorted to several remedies without deriving any benefit whatever, and seeing your Extract Buchu advertised, I procured a few bottles and used them. The result was a *complete cure* in a short time. I regard your Extract Buchu decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire to do so.

Yours respectfully, EDWIN M. FEAZEL.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

See *Journal of Pharmacy*, Dispensatory United States, etc; Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic; Remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia; Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal; *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons; and most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

SOLD AT HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

And by Druggists everywhere.

Price, $1·25 per bottle, or six for $6·50.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S.

Take no other. Beware of Counterfeits.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrappers, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

THE CABINET

Washburne, Stewart, Schofield, Borie, Cox, Hoar, and Creswell.

A Sketch of all the Members

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Elihu B. Washburne, the Secretary of State,

was born in Livermore, Oxford county (now Androscoggin), Maine, September 23, 1816. Two of his brothers, Cadwallader C. and Israel, Jr., have sat in Congress, the latter being elected from Maine, and the former from Wisconsin. Elihu served an apprenticeship as printer in the office of the *Kennebec Jonrnal*, studied law at Harvard University, and removing to Galena, Illinois, has since pursued the legal profession at that place. He was elected as a Whig to Congress in the year 1853 from the First Congressional District of Illinois, and has been re elected to every subsequent Congress. Acting with the Republican party from its organization, and voting always for freedom, from his vote against the Kansas-Nebraska bill to his vote for the constitutional amendment extending suffrage without distinction of color. In the Thirty eighth Congress he became the "Father os the House," by reason of having served a longer continuous period than any other member. He had acted as chairman of the Committee on Commerce in each Congress, from the Thirty fifth to the Fortieth Congress inclusive, and in the latter also as a member of the Joint Committee on the Library, and as chairman of the Special Committee on Immigration. At the death of Thaddeus Stevens he became chairman of the Committee of Appropriations. At the Senatorial election in Illinois in 1864-5, he ran against Governor Yates for the United States Senate, and came very near being elected. His record is that of an energetic, unimpeachable, earnest, honest man, whose most distinguished service, perhaps, to his country is that of having been the first to predict the genius of Grant, and the most efficient and powerful to secure his promotion.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Alexander T. Stewart, the Secretary of the Treasury,

was born near the city of Belfast, in Ireland, about the year 1803. He was of Scotch-Irish extraction, his ancestry being of the Scottish stock who emigrated many years ago to the North of Ireland, and thence sent so many sturdy and successful representatives to the New World. Before Mr. Stewart was eight years old both his parents died, and he was left without any near relatives except his maternal grandfather, a man of great piety by whom a home was provided for the otherwise friendless youth, and the opportunity afforded him of receiving a liberal education. It was the earnest wish of his grandfather that he should become a minister of the Gospel, and, with this purpose in view he was at once put upon a course of academic study to prepare him for the University. He always stood high in his classes, and took his degree at Trinity College, Dublin, before he had reached his twentieth year. While he was at college his grandfather died, and a Quaker friend was appointed his guardian, through whom he obtained letters of introduction from prominent members of the Society of Friends in Ireland to leading merchants of that Society in New York. He landed in New York in 1823, being then scarcely twenty years of age, and for a brief period after his arrival here was engaged in teaching. His letters of introduction gave him access to the best society, in which his pleasing address and fine attainments soon made him a favorite. He determined to devote himself to a calling that would be likely to insure better returns than the underpaid occupation to which he first gave his attention, and in connection with an experienced business man he entered upon mercantile pursuits. Where he was to be merely a partner contributing a part of the capital, he soon found himself alone, charged with the responsibility of the whole business. He at once went back to Ireland, converted the fortune he had inherited into money, and invested the whole sum in goods, principally Belfast laces, with which he returned to New York and opened his store.

His business increased so rapidly that in a few years he had amassed a colossal fortune, and for every year of the nearly half a century that this city has been his home rumor credits him with the acquisition of a million of dollars. His business is very large, and includes those of retailer, jobber, importer, and manufacturer, and it is done upon actual capital, the whole machinery being directed and controlled by the mind that created it. He first did business in Broadway, near Warren street, but he afterwards purchased the old Washington Hall, on the site of the "down town" store, and erected in its place the building at Chambers street and Broadway, which he still occupies, and which was the pioneer of the marble structures in that part of the great thoroughfare.

In 1847, when the Irish people were suffering from famine, Mr. Stewart chartered an American ship and filling it with American provisions, sent it to Belfast as an American gift to Ireland. But the gift had another meaning. He had carefully ascertained the amount of the fortune he brought with him, with the interest added to it, and considering this a debt to the country of his nativity, he resolved to pay it upon so favorable an opportunity. In 1862 he contributed $10,000 to the relief of the Lancashire operatives. Mr. Stewart was one of the American representatives at the Paris Exposition of 1867. Previous to the Rebellion he was generally understood to be of Democratic proclivities, but during that struggle he was a strenuous supporter of the authority of the Federal Government. He was one of the earliest supporters of General Grant for the Presidency was on the electoral ticket in New York in the last campaign, and since the war has been thoroughly identified with the Republican party.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

General John M. Schofield, the Secretary of War,

was born in Chautauqua county, New York, September 29, 1831. At the age of twelve years he moved with his father's family to Illinois, and from that State he was entered as a cadet at the United States Military Academy in 1849, graduated in 1853, and was promoted in the army to Brevet Second Lieutenant of Artillery, July 1, 1853. He became a second lieutenant in the First Artillery, August 31, 1853, and a first lieutenant in the same regiment August 31, 1855. He served in garrison at Fort Moultrie, South Carolina, in 1853; in Florida in 1855-55; at the Military Academy in 1855-56, acting as Assistant Professor of Natural and Experimental Philosophy from November 19, 1855, to September 30, 1856, and as Principal Assistant Professor from September 30, 1856, to August 28, 1860. In 1860-61 he was on leave of absence, during which time he became Professor of Physics in the Washington University at St. Louis, Mo. He was appointed a captain in the 11th Infantry, May 14, 1861, but declined the position, and on the same day was appointed a captain in the 1st Artillery.

He commenced his career during the Rebellion as mustering officer for the State of Missouri, acting as such from April 20 to May 20, 1861, having been, on the 26th of April, appointed a Major in the 1st Regiment of Wisconsin volunteers. He then went upon the staff of General Lyon, and in that capacity was engaged in the actions of Dug Springs and Curran Post Office, August 3, 4, 1861, and in the battle of Wilson's Creek, August 10, 1861, and after Lyon's death in the action of Fredericktown, October 21, 1861. He was appointed a Brigadier General of Volunters November 21, 1861, and a Brigadier-General of the Missouri Militia from November 26, 1861, to November, 1861. He then commanded the "Army of the Frontier" and the district of Southwest Missouri from October 12, 1862, to April, 1863.

He was appointed a Major-General of Volunteers November 29, 1862; served in command of the 3d Division of the 14th Army Corps (Army of the Cumberland), from April 20 to May 13, 1863; of Department of the Missouri (being ex-officio Major-General commanding the Missouri State Militia), from May 13, 1863, to January, 1864; and held a command in the Department and Army of the Ohio, from February 9, 1864, to January 29, 1865. In the invasion of Georgia, he was in command of the Army of the Ohio, from May 2 to September 7, 1864, being engaged in the demonstrations on Buzzard's Roost, May 8-10, 1864; in the battle of Resaca, May 14.-15, 1864; in the battle of Dallas, May 25-28, 1864; in the movement against Lost Mountain, with numerous severe engagements, from May 28 to June 18, 1864; in the action of Kulp's Farm, June 22, 1864; in the Battle of Kenesaw Mountain, June 27 to July 2, 1864; in the passage of the Chattahoochie river, July 8, 1864; in the operations in front of Atlanta, July 19-22, 1864; in the battle of Atlanta, July 22, 1864; and in the siege of Atlanta, from July 22 to September 2, 1864. He was in command of the forces opposed to the Rebel army under General Hood, on his advance from Florence, Alabama into Tennessee, from November 14 to December 1, 1864, being engaged in constant skirmishing from November 26 to November 29, and in the battle of Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.

He was appointed a Brigadier-General in the regular army November 30, 1864, and subsequently served in command of the 23d Army Corps in the battle of Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864, and in the pursuit of the Rebel army of General Hood during the latter part of the same month. He then participated in the movement, via Cincinnati and Washington, to the mouth of Cape Fear river, N. C., from January 15 to February 8, 1865, and acted as commander of the department of North Carolina from February 9 to May, 1865, being engaged in the capture of Fort Anderson, February 19, and of Wilmington, February 22, 1865; in the battle near Kingston, March 8-10; in the occupation of the latter place, March 14, 1865; in the march to Goldsboro', where he united with General Sherman's army, March 22, 1865; and in the surrender of the Rebel army under General J. E. Johnston, at Durham Station, N. C., April 26, 1835, he being detailed to execute the military convention of capitulation.

He then continued in the command of the Department of North Carolina, from April to June 21, 1865, and was on special duty in Europe from June 22, 1865, to August 16, 1866. On his return he was placed in command of the Department of the Potomac, with headquarters at Richmond, Va., which command he retained from August 16, 1866, to March 13, 1867. During this period he made a tour of the Southern States, reporting the result of his investigations to the War Department. When the five military districts were created, under the Reconstruction act, he was appointed to the command of the First District, comprising the State of Virginia, which position he retained (March 13, 1867) until he assumed the duties of the War Office on June 1, 1868, having been nominated Secretary of War on April 23, during the progress of the Impeachment trial, and confirmed as such by the Senate on May 29 following.

He was regularly mustered out of the volunteer service September 1, 1866, having been, on March 13, 1865, appointed a Brevet Major-General in the regular army for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Adolph E. Borie, the Secretary of the Navy,

was born in this city in the month of November, 1809. His father was a Frenchman by birth, named J. J. Borie, who came from Bordeaux to this city, and was extensively engaged here in mercantile pursuits, and died about the year 1835. He received his education at the University of Pennsylvania, in this city, which institution he entered at the age of fifteen, and at twenty-four he went to Paris, where he completed his education. After travelling in Europe he returned to Philadelphia, entering into business with his father as a member of the firm of J. J. Borie & Son, under which style the firm was continued until 1838, about three years after his father's death. Then he became associated with the late General Bohlen, who was killed during the war, under the style of Borie & Bohlen. In 1841 the style of the firm was changed to Borie & Trott, and subsequently to that of McKean, Borie & Co., of No. 153 Dock street, as general importers, engaged in the Mexican, West and East Indies, and Canton trade. In 1847 he was elected President of the Bank of Commerce, but relinquished the position in 1860, to take a trip to Europe for the sake of his health. In his business relations, by a display of tact, judgment, and business capacity, he has succeeded in amassing a large fortune. Politically he was an old-line Whig, contenting himself with determined opposition to the Democratic party, and especially devoted to the principles of protection to American industry, a quiet and substantial following of Henry Clay. After the election of Gov. Seymour in 1862, a number of the citizens of Philadelphia felt that it was necessary to take some steps to organize against the threatened advance of secession into the North. From this determination arose the first Union League of the country, known as the great Union League of this city. Mr. Borie was one of its founders, and is now its Vice-President. With this exception he has never taken part in politics, never even attending political meetings, except those held in the League. During the war he was among the most prominent of our citizens in support of the war, and gave largely to the enlistment of soldiers in the defense of the Union. Since the war he was introduced to General Grant by General Meade. The acquaintance soon ripened into friendship. There is no citizen who has given more effective and unostentatious support to the Union cause; no man has been more thoroughly identified with progressive principles than Mr. Borie; no citizen in the State stands higher, and his appointment cannot fail to give general satisfaction, despite the protests of McClure and the other professional politicians.

Mr. Borie is a gentleman of thorough education and of most polished manners. His urbanity is well known to every Philadelphian. Of his capacity and fitness for the position to which he has been confirmed there cannot be the most remote doubt. His years, however, though they have not brought with them the weakness and infirmities of age, have nurtured in him a complacent desire for those home comforts against which any official position must necessarily militate. This desire his ample fortune has enabled him to gratify; and blessed and contented as he now is in his private sphere, he feels very loth to exchange it for the cares and perplexities of "place and power." Grave doubts are entertained by many of those who know him intimately, in relation to his acceptance of the portfolio. He appears to be still undecided in his own mind; and while he listens patiently to the arguments of his Philadelphia friends who admire him to accept, he weighs these same arguments in his own mental balances. He will probably signify his intention in a day or two. If, then, he does take the proffered position, he will have been actuated to it more by a personal respect and admiration for General Grant, who offered it, than from any wish within himself to figure in politics at the nation's capital.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Jacob Dobson Cox, the Secretary of the Interior,

was born in Montreal, Canada, on the 27th of October, 1828. His parents were both natives of the United States, his father being a mas er builder in New York, who had taken the contract for the carpenter work on the Cathedral of Notre Dame in Montreal, and thus happened to be residing in that city when his son was born. The next year he returned to New York, where the childhood and youth of the future Secretary of the Interior were spent. In 1846 he removed to Ohio, and in 1851, then a young man of 23, he was graduated at Oberlin College, the great headquarters of Ohio Abolitionists. He studied law, and, very soon after his graduation, began its practice in the village of Warren. Meantime he married the daughter of the President of Oberlin. In 1859, then an ardent Republican of the most advanced radical type, he was elected to the Ohio Senate, from the Trumbull and Mahoning District. Here he at once took high rank as a compact and forcible debater; and long before the adjournment of the Legislature he and James A. Garfield were recognized on all hands as the leaders of the body.

At the outbreak of the war Cox was in the last months of his term as State Senator. His warm personal friend, Governor Dennison, appointed him Brigadier-General of Ohio Volunteers about the same time that he made George B. McClellan Major-General. Cox was at once set to work under McClellan's orders, inspecting the State Arsenal, making estimates for arming and equipping the Ohio troops, receiving the gathering volunteers at Camp Jackson. Presently he was sent down to take command of the newly-formed and soon to be noted Camp Denison. Thence, after the re-enlistment of his three months troops for three years, he was ordered to West Virginia, to make the advance up the Kanawha valley which McClellan then designed to be the leading movement of that first successful campaign of the war.

Lack of space forbids our entering into his long and honorable career in the army, on the termination of which, in 1865, he was elected Governor of Ohio for two years, but declined a renomination.

Among all the prominent public men of Ohio there is no one his superior in classical scholarship, in familiarity with modern literature, and in acquaintance with the latest results of philosophical thinkers on political economy and finance.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP,

John A. J. Creswell, the Postmaster-General,

was born in Cecil county, Md., in 1828; was graduated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, in 1848; was admitted to the bar of Maryland in 1850. Not until 1860 did he raise his head above the surface in political affairs, and even then his language and course were of the accepted local school. In 1861 and 1862 he was a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, and in the latter year he served for a time as an Assistant Adjutant-General of the State.

In 1862 he was elected to Congress from the Cecil district, and took his seat beside the great Baltimore orator, at the beginning of the Thirty-seventh Congress. Here he remained for some little time in the usual obscurity of a new member. A bill for the employment of negroes as soldiers first drew him out. Davis had been preparing the way for him by assuring his friends that Creswell would yet make his mark. When he rose, therefore, he soon secured the attention of those about him, an unusual thing for a new member in the House, rising in the midst of a debate, to read a written speech.

He was most warmly congratulated as he took his seat, and the effort was on all hands pronounced one of the most successful ever made in that hall by a new member. From that day he rapidly rose to a commanding position in State and national politics. The death of Governor Hicks soon made a vacancy in the Senate, and to the horror of the slow-going Marylanders this "new man" was put up for United States Senator.

At the outset, Creswell seemed to have no show. But the other candidates were dexterously killed off or got out of the way, and the Legislature fairly cornered into his election. In the Senate he soon took high rank; and won it without incurring the hostility apt to be exhibited by that grave body toward young men who try to get on too fast. In 1864 Mr. Creswell was a delegate to the Convention in Baltimore which renominated Mr. Lincoln. In 1866 he was a conspicuous delegate to the Southern Loyalists' Convention in Philadelphia.

In politics Mr. Creswell is still a radical Republican, although during last spring he was opposed by a small party, of whom Judge Bond, of Baltimore, was the leader, who might be called the Wendell Phillips Radicals of Maryland. These sent a rival delegation to Chicago, which was not recognized, and they had only a trifling strength at the polls. Mr. Creswell is a lawyer in large practice: a skilful politician, and eloquent orator, and a man of literary tastes, and of far higher scholarship than is common among politicians.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERALSHIP.

Ebenezer Rockwood Hoar, the Attorney-General,

is a son of the Hon. Samuel Hoar, of Massachusetts, so well remembered in connection with his expulsion from Charleston, S. C., on the 5th of December, 1844. He was born at Concord, Mass., in 1816. He entered Harvard College in 1831, graduating with distinction in 1835, and after reading law with his father at Concord, he spent two years at the Cambridge Law School. Immediately after leaving college, however, he engaged in teaching at Pittsburg, Pa., and for two or three years he lived in that and other Western cities. He was admitted to the bar about the year 1840, and practised with great success in Middlesex and the neighboring counties. After a few years he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, but he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession, this time opening an office in Boston, where he acquired an extensive and lucrative business. In April, 1859, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, and has since held that office. Upon the resignation of Chief Justice Bigelow, in 1867, he was generally believed to be the proper person to succeed to that position, both on account of his being the senior member of the bench, and because of his eminent ability as a lawyer. The failure of Governor Bullock to appoint him gave much dissatisfaction in Massachusetts. As a lawyer, he has few superiors in the country, and the Massachusetts reports are replete with evidences of his skill and learning, both in his arguments before and his opinions after he was elevated to the bench. He was for about ten years a member of the corporation of Harvard College, but resigned that position last year, and was immediately afterwards elected an overseer of the College. Judge Hoar was always a strong anti-slavery man, and while he has at all times manifested a deep interest in politics, he was especially active before his elevation to the bench.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE BUREAU.

Hon. Columbus Delano, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue,

who succeeds the Hon. E. A. Rollins of New Hampshire, was born in Shoreham, Vermont, in the year 1809. When a lad of about eight years, he moved with his parents to the town of Mount Vernon, Ohio, at which place he subsequently studied law and was admitted to the bar. He soon displayed eminent talents in the profession he had selected. In a few years after his admission, he was second to none of his brother lawyers, both as a criminal prosecutor and as an advocate. As a popular speaker he likewise attained quite a fame, and was known for his versatility of talent, combined with great industry and steadiness of purpose. In 1844, being then thirty-five years of age, he was elected a Representative from his adopted State to the Twenty-ninth Congress. He served on the Committee on Invalid Pensions. At the expiration of his term he returned to Ohio, and in the succeeding year was a candidate for the Governorship of that State. He lacked only two votes of securing the nomination. He still busied himself in political life, and in 1860 was elected delegate to the Chicago Convention. In 1861 he received the appointment of Commissary-General of the Ohio, and conducted the affairs of that office with great and acknowledged competency and success, until he was relieved by the assumption by the General Government of the care and subsistence of all State troops. Again, in the following year (1862) he was a candidate for office—this time for United States Senator—but, singularly enough, his failure to secure the nomination for by only two votes was for the second time repeated. In 1863, however, the keen edge of disappointment—if any worried him—was blunted by his election to the lower house of the Legislature of his State. In that body he at once took a leading part, and soon became an acknowledged leader of his party. As a Republican of the most radical stamp, he urged forward and shaped much of the legislation which makes part of the official records of the State of Ohio during that momentous period of our national history. In 1864 he was a member of the Baltimore Convention. Acting as chairman of the Ohio delegation, he constantly, zealously, and eloquently supported the renomination of President Lincoln, and, to his great present regret, also advanced the claims of Mr. Johnson for the Vice-Presidential place on the ticket. He took, also, an active part in the ensuing campaign. To the Thirty-ninth Congress he was also elected, in which he served as chairman of the Committee on Claims. He ran again for election to the Fortieth Congress, and though the certificate was obtained and presented to Congress by his Democratic opponent, General George W. Morgan, he successfully combated it and obtained his seat. He relinquished the active duties of his profession some years ago, and since then has been engaged in agricultural and banking pursuits. None more worthy or competent could have been selected to fill the position to which he has been called by our newly inaugurated President.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, March 6, 1869.

The Money market continues firm. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 105⅜ was bid for 10 40s; 116¼ for 6s of 1881; 119⅜ for '62 5-20s; 114⅝ for '64 5-20s; 116⅜ for '65 5-20s; 113 for July, '65, 5 20s; and 113 for 67 5-20s.

City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 101, and old do. at 97¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Lehigh Valley sold at 56, a slight advance; Penna. R. R. at 57, no change; Northern Central at 48¼, a decline of ½; Philadelphia and Erie at 25, no change, and Reading at 45¼, a slight decline. 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 69 for Norristown; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 10 for Catawissa common; and 33½ for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 41 was bid for Second and Third; 38 for Fifth and Sixth; 16½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 11½ for Hestonville; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 18½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 29 for Lehigh Navigation; 27 for Morris Canal; 64 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	.	130	10·47 A. M.	.	131⅛
10·34 "	.	130	11 07 "	.	130⅜
10 35 "	.	130	11·40 "	.	130⅜
10·45 "	.	131⅛	12 00 M.	.	130⅜
10·46 "	.	131¼			

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 5-20s '62 cp.....c.119		6 sh Penna R.....	57
$95 Mar Ct Scrip.... 63⅝		100 do	57
$ 000 Union Ct 6s..... 10		64 do.....s.	57
96 sh Len Val.....ls. 56		200 sh N Central.....	48¼
100 do 56		25 do.....	48¼
6 sh Phil & E..... 25		40 do..... s.	48¼
200 sh Read..c5c10s. 45¼		24 do.....	48¼
24 sh Penna R.....ls. 57			

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116½; 5-20s of 1862, 119⅛@119½; 5-20s, 1864, 114⅛@115; 5 20s, Nov., 1865, 116⅛@117; July, 1865, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1867, 113@113⅛; do. 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 131⅛@132.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1862, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1864, 114⅛@115; do., 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do. July, 1865, 112⅞@113⅛; do. July, 1867, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅝. Gold, 130⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅛@102⅛.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 116⅛@116⅜; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 119⅛@119⅜; do., 1864, 114⅛@114⅜; do., 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do. July, 1865, 112⅞@113⅛; do. July, 1867, 112⅞@113⅛; do. 1868, 113⅛@113⅜; 10-40s, 105⅛@105⅝. Compound Interest Notes, July, 119·25. Gold, 130⅜. Silver, 125@126.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.....	157¼	Cleveland and Tol.	104
N. Y. and Erie R....	36	Pol. & Wabash R...	65¼
Phil. and Read. R....	90⅜	Mil. & St. P. com...	64⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	94⅛	Mil. & St. P. pref...	78⅜
Cle. and Pitt. R.....	88½	Adam Express Co	62½
Chi. and N. W. com.	81	Wells, Fargo & Co.	30¾
Chic. and N. W. prf.	89¼	United States.....	58
Chi. and R. I. R.....	124½	Tennessee 6s, new...	65½
Pts. F. W. and Chi.	117½	Gold	130¾
Pa. M. Steam. Co...	99⅝	Market steady.	
Western Union T..	37⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 6—The Flour market is quiet, but there is rather more inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 800 barrels, including superfine at $5·25@5·75, extras at $6@6 50, Pennsylvania, and Ohio extra family at $7 for common up to $9·50 for good, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $7@7·37½, and fancy at $10@12, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at 47@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market is weak and we advance our quotations 10c. ₰ bush. There is a good demand for desirable qualities of Wheat, and 3500 bushels good and prime red sold at $1 70@1·80. Rye sells at $1·55 ₰ bush. for Western. Corn is in steady request at former rates; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 95@97c., the latter rate for prime, and 3500 bushels Western mixed at 94@95. Oats are in good request, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 73@75c.; 5000 bushels do. on private terms, and 1000 bushels light Pennsylvania at 65c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in good demand and holders are firm in their views; sales of 250 bushels new at $9 25@9·62½, and 500 bushels old at $9 75@10; Timothy ranges from $3 25 to $3 50; Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at $2·65.

Whisky is dull and nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Cotton firm and quiet at 29c. Flour quiet and unchanged. The Grain market is unchanged from yesterday. Mess Pork quiet at $33. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard unchanged.

—The volunteers in Great Britain number 150 000 men, and the Government contributes $1,900,000 towards the general expenses.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

What Chicago Thinks of the Cabinet—Johnson to Go to Baltimore—Crime in St. Louis—Market Reports.

FROM CHICAGO.

How They Received the News—Satisfaction.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Grant's Cabinet is the topic of universal conversation in this city. Its composition when first made public excited great surprise, but the appointments as a whole are quite favorably received. That of Stewart especially so.

Everybody supposed Washburne was booked for the French mission. Many Republicans expressed their disappointment at Wilson, of Iowa, being left out in the cold.

There is a general inquiry as to who Adolph Borie is, he having never been heard of before, and no one is wise enough to answer the question.

Mr. Washburne's appointment as Secretary of State is construed here to mean plain dealing with England in regard to the Alabama claims and neutrality obligations.

FROM MISSOURI.

An Editor Killed—A Defaulter Arrested—Heavy Penalty.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Ernest Schlenberg, editor of the *Fort Schritte*, published in Jefferson City, and enrolling clerk of the lower house of the Missouri Legislature, was killed night before last at Hennaun, on the Pacific Railroad.

O. Potts, formerly agent of the American Express Company, and also for the Southern Minnesota Railroad, at Rushford, Minnesota, who absconded sometime ago with about $3000 express money, and about the same amount from the Railroad Company, was captured in Crawford county, Wisconsin, this week, and taken to La Crosse and lodged in jail to await trial.

The trial of P. S. Lanham, manager of the late Paschal House Association, has been in progress for the past three days for selling lottery tickets. It was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was fined in $1000.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Ex-President's Intended Visit.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Ex-President Johnson visits Baltimore next Thursday, when the City Fathers will feast him with a grand ovation. Large numbers of persons are still returning from the inauguration.

A heavy snow storm prevailed this morning, and it is very cold.

The appointment of Creswell to the Cabinet gives general satisfaction to all, and Governor Bowie sends a despatch heartily congratulating him.

War Against the Ku-Klux.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—The Ku Klux bill passed the Arkansas Senate on Thursday. It goes to the Governor, and will undoubtedly become a law.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 6—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; for account, 93. United States 5-20s firmer at 83¾. Railways quiet; Erie Railroad, 24¾; Illinois Central, 97; Atlantic and Great Western, 31¼.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—A. M.—Cotton firmer but not higher; uplands on the spot, 12d., and afloat, 12d.; Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to day will reach 15,000 bales. California Wheat, 10s. 5d.

QUEENSTOWN, March 6.—Arrived, steamer Cuba, from New York.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, March 6—P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝@92¾; for account, 92¾. United States 5-20s, 83¾. Railways steady; Erie, 25; Illinois Central, 97¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 32.

LIVERPOOL, March 6—P. M. — Cotton closed inactive; uplands, 12@12⅛d. on the spot, and 12¼d. afloat; Orleans, 12¼@12⅜. The sales have reached 15,000 bales. Lard firmer but not higher. Tallow, 45s. 6d. Other articles unchanged.

LONDON, March 6.—Tallow, 46s. 9d.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—A jury was in attendance upon the Court this morning and engaged in the trial of Alexander S. Zalewski, upon a charge of forgery. On the part of the prosecution it was alleged that the prisoner, intending to enter into the business of pedaler, applied to an acquaintance for the loan of $100, which the gentleman agreed to advance if he would give Mr. Albert Marchand as security. A promissory note was drawn and the prisoner took it away, soon returning with it signed by himself and, apparently, Mr. Marchand, upon which he received the money and went to the country. When the signature was brought to Mr. Marchand's he denied that it was his, and this prosecution was instituted.

The defense alleged that the transaction was fair and in good faith, and that the name of the prosecutor was not signed by the prisoner, but by the former's brother, who was his partner, and believed he acted under authority. On trial.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. W. W. Jacobs, an alleged bankrupt, charged with secreting his goods with intent to defraud his creditors, before reported, the jury failed to agree upon a verdict, and were discharged from the further consideration of the case.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—In the case of Redman Graham, who was tried in December last for the murder of his wife in Fitzwater street, and acquitted on the ground of insanity; laboring under a fit of insanity at the time, an application this morning was made for his discharge; in support of which Dr. De Costa testified that he had examined him and believed him perfectly sane. The Court granted the application, requiring the prisoner to enter security in $2500 for his good behavior.

—It cost English railroads one and three-quarter million dollars to pay for personal injuries done in one year.

—It has recently been decided in Paris that "the obligatory revelation of a medical secret does not exist in French legislation."

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Results of the Session.

From the N. Y. Times.

The session of Congress just closed has done the country as much service by its rejection of measures as by those which have actually passed. It has been a safe, and, withal, a useful session. It has shown more moderation than its predecessor, and a more just appreciation of things to be omitted and things to be done.

The maintenance of the Reconstruction acts as they are is a feature of the record at once agreeable and unexpected. There was loud talk last December touching an alleged necessity for reopening matters in Georgia, and for enacting more stringent measures for the restoration of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. It was feared that a desire to correct the mischievous action of the Georgia Legislature would lead to proceedings at variance with the fact of its reconstruction; and that the condition of Texas and Mississippi would be made the pretext for more stringent legislation. These apprehensions have not been verified. Georgia has been allowed to remain, as in truth it is, a State fully restored to the privileges of the Union; and the States still excluded are left to the operation of the existing laws. We cannot doubt that these will prove sufficient for the purpose to be fulfilled. They have brought back seven States, in spite of the bad influences of a hostile administration. With this obstacle removed, and an Executive in hearty accord with the law and the policy in which it originated, we may hope for an early completion of the work with whose history the Fortieth Congress is identified. At any rate, the session now ended has earned credit for forbearance, and faith in the efficiency of the law as it stands.

Failure to give effect to the compromise movement in Virginia, and to promote the revival of good feeling throughout the South by some generous and comprehensive measure in regard to disabilities, is a defect that ought not to be overlooked. By sweeping away remaining disabilities at a stroke, the majority would have fulfilled the magnanimous promise of the Chicago Convention, and averted the suspicion which attaches to the relief of individuals who come endorsed by noisy partisans. By acceding to the proposition of the Virginia committee, and either eliminating from the new constitution its proscriptive provisions, or calling together a fresh convention to draft another instrument, Congress might have secured the early restoration of the State, and done much to win the respect and confidence of its people. The friendly reception extended to the committee, and the general fairness of the Republican leaders, encourage the hope that something of the kind will yet be effected.

The only positive action in any manner connected with the principles underlying reconstruction is the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, forbidding the denial of the right to vote by any State "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." The enactment of the amendment is by implication a repudiation of the ultra doctrine that would confer upon Congress power by mere legislation to control the suffrage. And the amendment, by guaranteeing impartial instead of universal suffrage, leaves all that is vital in the authority of the States untouched. Whether it fail or succeed now depends upon the will of the States themselves.

To what extent the popular demand on the subject of retrenchment has been met, it is difficult at this moment to ascertain. A certain confusion still hangs over the final condition of this branch of the business. This, however, is certain: efforts at retrenchment have been made with an energy that betokens reduced expenditures. The injudicious tendency of some of these efforts is pardonable, in view of the good that has really been accomplished. Army expenses have been cut down in a way not incompatible with efficiency, and generally a desire has been manifested to correct the extravagances engendered by the war. The fact that much is yet to be done in the direction of economy should not blind us to the savings already effected.

The reduction of expenditures has been rendered more significant by the refusal to tolerate schemes promoted by railroad and other "rings." The peril to the Treasury has been great. In half a dozen forms attempts have been made to pledge the public credit and to squander the public lands for the enrichment of corporations. To some of these schemes Senators have lent themselves with most suspicious zeal, but the firmness of Congress has prevented their consummation. The defeat of these swindles is among the gratifying results of the session.

On financial questions the course pursued has been practical, and on the whole beneficial. Little encouragement has been given to plans for legislating back specie payments. That which has been most persistently pushed is Mr. Sherman's, and we may well be thankful that it slumbers in the Senate. The country will be glad to have resumption when it comes naturally and to last; but there is a wholesome aversion to contrivances which, under the plea of promoting resumption, would enlarge the debt, and inflict upon industry the evils of contraction. For all that is really useful in the matter of finance we may thank the House. The Public Credit and Coin Contract bill and the bills remedying the abuses arising from the certifying of checks and the locking up of currency as collaterals, were born in the House, and constitute the financial features of the session. Another measure not less necessary—namely, that forbidding the increase of the bonded debt, preventing the jobbery and scandal of treasury agencies, and imposing upon the treasury the performances of its own duties—has been sacrificed in the Senate Committee. For this non-action Mr. Sherman is mainly responsible.

Foreign matters have been the occasion of much buncombe and not a few absurd proposals. There have been "protectorate" schemes without number, and unlimited "sympathy" for peoples supposed to be opposed. Little that is tangible, however, calls for mention. San Domingo has not been seriously touched; Ireland and Canada are suffered to remain under the British flag; a resolution which stultified itself by feigning friendship for Spain and love for the Cuban insurgents came to grief in the Senate. The prevalent feeling appears to be that, just now, we shall be most profitably employed in minding our own business and restoring to our own country the genuine peace and enduring prosperity for which it prays.

President Grant and Ex-President Johnson.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The farewell address of ex-President Johnson and the inaugural of President Grant ought to be read aloud by every fireside in the country. Having proposed repudiation to Congress in his annual message, Mr. Johnson is silent as to the obligation to pay our national debt in good faith. President Grant is explicit and emphatic in insisting that we can and will pay the uttermost farthing; that we can easily do so from our vast and daily augmenting resources; and that our national honor, our lasting reputation, as well as our true interest, imperatively require that we should so pay. This declaration is worth countless millions to the labor, commerce, and prosperity of the Republic. Mr. Johnson's proposal of repudiation would have damaged us incalculably if it had not been promptly rebutted by Congress. We have heard the last impeachment of American honesty, and the last assault upon American credit, from the Presidential chair!

Mr. Johnson harps incessantly upon his devotion to the Federal Constitution, and winds up by proposing a more radical change than has ever yet been made. President Grant simply urges the ratification by the States of the amendment already adopted by Congress—whether he likes the laws or not, he will obey and enforce them. Mr. Johnson assails Congress upon every conceivable ground—even for the failure to try Jefferson Davis! Over that proceeding Congress had no control whatever. The President makes and directs District Attorneys, and is charged with the execution of the laws. The audacity of this attack outdoes its intrinsic absurdity. Jefferson Davis was in his hands, as President, from the time he was captured in the pine woods of Georgia, and it was for *him* to see that he had a speedy and impartial trial. Congress had nothing to do with the matter, one way or the other, and made no effort to assert our authority. Mr. Johnson's assertion that he might have kept our vast volunteer forces embodied long after the Rebellion was suppressed, and even employed them in the prosecution of a foreign war, shows him to be grossly ignorant as well as conceited. The President has no power to make war. The Constitution confides that to Congress. Any attempt on the part of Mr. Johnson to have retained our volunteers under arms when they were no longer needed, would have rendered him even more detested than he now is. This expression of his supposed authority only shows how sadly he underrates the intelligence and republican spirit of his countrymen.

—It is a blessed consolation that Andrew Johnson has ceased to disgrace his country in a public station. He will continue to be the low, unscrupulous demagogue he has already so often proved himself, and is still capable of considerable mischief. His power for evil can never again be a tithe of what it was. For three years he has done all that one bad man could do to keep the country in turmoil, to strengthen the spirit of Rebellion, and to excite a war of races. The most he can do henceforth is to defend as a local demagogue the wrongs which a national calamity so long enabled him to enact as President. Let us thank God that we are so easily and so happily rid of him, and that we can turn our faces with hope and trust to the glad auspices of future harmony and prosperity afforded by the accession and the inaugural of President Grant.

Gladstone's Position.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The cable summary of Mr. Gladstone's proposal to disestablish the Irish Church in the United Kingdom, though necessarily meagre in detail, yet supplies a digest of the plan sufficient to enable those conversant with the question to comprehend its scope. That Church has always been an anomaly. It represented the property, not the people. It was supported by the land-owners against the will of the tenants of the soil, and practically was a missionary church without disciples. Even within her own body a large portion of her revenue was held by lay impropriators who did nothing even in appearance for their annual income. Therefore it was ripe to fall, and the provisions of the bill foresee a fresh organization of religious bodies more suited to the temper and more efficacious to the moral advancement of Ireland than what has been hitherto miscalled the National Church. Its funds, amounting to above eighty million dollars gold, are to be applied one-half to compensation of the interests destroyed by the action of the bill, and one-half to "the advantage of the Irish people, for relief in cases of unavoidable calamity or suffering"—a skeleton outline which will be filled up in detail and thoroughly sifted during its passage through the two houses of Parliament; and here will be the great battle foretold by Mr. Disraeli in his memorable prophecy, "They will fight over the plunder." Ireland is pretty equally divided, for, though the Catholics greatly exceed in numbers, the Protestants hold four-fifths of the land and nearly all the trade and industry.

Unfortunately, the feeling has always been bitterly hostile between the Orangemen and Roman Catholics, and hitherto the oil thrown on the troubled waters has only blazed the fiercer. It will be in the recollection of most that the education of the south of Ireland was provided for by the Queen's chartering a university, composed of colleges in various cities, where the instruction is wholly secular. This satisfied the wants of the Catholics, and for some years was acquiesced in by their hierarchy; but of late they have been the object of violent attack as "Godless Colleges" on the part of the bishops and the press of that religion, without, however, much impairing their numbers or efficiency. A serious difference arose in Parliament in the commencement of the session of 1866 between two of the leading members of the British Cabinet, the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as to a political compact made with the supporters in Parliament of the Papal rule in Ireland to alter the charter in favor of an extended Council of Management to let in Roman Catholic bishops in exchange for political support. Neither of these gentlemen has forgotten the debate, or is likely to lose sight of the pledges given to the House and to the nation that no alteration by the Crown should be attempted but by and with the advice of Parliament; still less the signal failure of the attempt that was then made to do so. Hence the present appeal to the country, and up to the present time the almost unanimous concurrence of politicians, that the day is arrived for settling the whole question, and the only difference of statesmen is, as usual, the manner in which it is to be done. This is more than ordinarily hazardous in the face of the difficulty freely pointed out by Mr. Gladstone in his opening remarks on the preamble of the bill, viz.: that in the ascendancy of any one church in Ireland, bitter feelings on the part of the Irish people would never cease. But the principle that answers so well in this country, as it has in every nation and people so blessed as to conquer their right to it, is more than ever applicable to Ireland—civil and religious liberty. If the union of Church and State has been productive of evil for centuries of oppression and retaliation, of pains and penalties, of denunciations from altars, of evictions and murder, it is high time to divorce such incongruous partners; and what Mr. Disraeli calls confiscation will only be a disgorging of ill-gotten and very ill-spent gains. The arm of the State will be freer on the one hand to foster and protect the institutions for educating and improving the people, for ameliorating their present low moral and social condition, and for placing on a broad and enduring basis schemes of elevation and advancement of the much enduring but debased masses, and on the other will be less hampered and embarrassed in striking at the hand, however powerful, or whatever kin or kind may attempt to trammel or shut up the stream of education and knowledge for the welfare of the poor and friendless. This is the proper scope of a bill for the advancement of the Irish people. Sydney Smith says the translation of Erin go Bragh should be, Erin go bread and cheese, Erin go shoes and coals without holes in them. How much more education means to learn, means to simplify knowledge, to open up treasures of industry and usefulness, to give light to the eye, hearing to the ear, and understanding to the heart and brain. That such may be the result of this movement every well-wisher of Ireland in America, as well as in England, may truly hope.

Ex-President Johnson's Valedictory.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The valedictory of Mr. Johnson is, in some respects, a curious document, a strange jumble of truth, inconsistency, and unappreciation of the great forces which have been moving our people in the past four years. The vindication of "my policy" appears to be its key-note. We all know that "my policy" meant the restoration of political parties to the same relative status they held at the outbreak of the was—an impossibility, from the fact that political parties are the outgrowth of existing conditions, and the conditions existing to-day for political results are totally different from those of 1861. "My policy" meant, therefore, an attempt to turn the revolution and its innumerable changes back upon itself. The resistance made by the United States Congress naturally resulted in the complete swamping of the executive element that so stubbornly refused to recognize that the war had settled anything.

Mr. Johnson has no right to arrogate to himself the honor of disbanding the army; the people did it. Boasting of the position he held at the close of the war, at the head of the civil and military power, he says:—"With a large army and augmented authority, it would have been no difficult task to direct at pleasure the destinies of the republic and to make secure my continuance in the highest office known to our laws." This looks a little dictatorial. Perhaps Congress saw Mr. Johnson's inclinations in this direction when they put the curb on him so tightly. The power of this curb shows, however, how empty is the braggadocio that pervades the greater part of his valedictory. The people will never believe that the war was a "studendous and deplorable mistake." Nearly eighty years of tremendous strides under two antagonistic systems of progress made war a necessity, and made it necessary that the conquered system should forever abandon its hopes. It was the support of these wrecked hopes by Mr. Johnson that has kept the country unsettled since active war closed.

Mr. Johnson says truly, however, when he states that the trouble between him and Congress has proven that the Executive power is very weak in a contest with the legislative branch of the Government, and that the supremacy of party, right or wrong, is to be feared. He says "it is not, therefore, difficult to see how easily and how rapidly the people may lose their liberties by an unchecked and uncontrollable majority in the law-making power." It is also true that the legislative power "have, in times of peace, increased the national debt by a reckless expenditure of the public moneys;" "they have built up and encouraged monopolies and have thus added to the burdens which already weigh upon the people." These things have, however, little to do with the political battle between Mr. Johnson and Congress. They have not caused this or increased its bitterness. The last half of this curious document is full of the invective of disappointment against the power which refused to recognize that there could be but one method of arranging our national troubles, and that method—"my policy." Mr. Johnson, with this angry and parting shot, steps from office clinging stubbornly to his opinions, embodying in his valedictory the most curious mixture of personal vanity and self-abnegation, statesmanship and narrow-mindedness, sound doctrines and untenable ones, invective and earnest appeal, denunciation and prayer, braggadocio and self-defense, that has ever appeared in any document issuing from the Executive Department since the formation of the Government. Is he sane?

Shall We Have a Federal Convention?

From the N. Y. World.

We printed yesterday a temperate and well-reasoned communication advocating various amendments to the Federal Constitution; some of them merely for the purpose of symmetry and pruning away dead limbs and excrescences, and others for introducing what most intelligent judges would admit to be substantial reforms. The changes proposed by the writer are somewhat numerous, and could not be very well engrafted on the Constitution except by a convention of the States—a machinery of revision which has never yet been called into play, although provided for in the Constitution. On the application of two-thirds of the States, Congress is obliged to call a convention, and its work, like separate amendments proposed by Congress, requires the ratification of three-fourths. We have no hesitation in indorsing the substance of our corrrspondent's recommendations, although, on fuller examination, we might differ from him considerably in details.

We yield to none in veneration for the Constitution; but what we reverence is its fundamental principles, not its excrescences and imperfections, its occasional ambiguous phraseology and obsolete provisions. Enlightened appreciation of the great excellences of that admirable instrument is not promoted by a pedantic and superstitious worship of its improvable parts. It is not well to be perpetually tampering with its phraseology and charging its minor provisions; but it would be wise, after an experience of seventy years, and considering the greatly altered state of the country, to haul the good old ship for once into the dry-dock for advantageous repairs. A revision would be worth while, even for mere symmetry, although that motive is not sufficiently urgent to justify the calling of a convention. The separate amendments which have been from time to time adopted, give the Constitution a patch-work appearance; the provisions which are annulled or modified remaining to disfigure the instrument, and the amendments, instead of falling in their appropriate places in connection with the subjects to which they are germane, [are tacked on like loose shreds to the tail of a kite. Thus, there remains in the article relating to the constitution of the Executive Department the old obsotete provision which prevailed before there was a separate vote for Vice-President, and we have to seek in a draggling heap of miscellaneous amendments in another place for the actual mode of electing the highest officers of the Government. So the amendment abolishing slavery superannuates numerous provisions scattered through the instrument which grew out of the existence of that institution, and which now remain not merely as excrescences, but as blots. Even the first ten amendments, which were adopted soon after the organization of the Government, are shoved into obscure back seats, whereas their proper place would be in the very front of the instrument in the form of a bill of rights. These instances will suffice for illustration; they point to a kind of reduction which can never be performed except by a convention. There is no reason why there should remain in the Constitution things which have ceased to be in force, nor why the amendments which have cancelled them should be scattered hap hazard at the end of the instrument without being digested into any order or method.

None of the changes recommended by our correspondent have a party bearing, a circumstance which ought to gain for them a candid consideration. Most of them are of such obvious utility that they will recommend themselves without much argument or explanation to all who have watched the workings of our Government and are acquainted with the doors by which most of the existing abuses have entered. But it requires a movement so extensive and concerted to set in motion the machinery for calling a Federal Convention, that we fear the languid interest our people feel in things not connected with party politics will prove insufficient to set the wheels in motion.

FINANCIAL.

Union Pacific Railroad.

1040 MILES

NOW COMPLETED.

The First Mortgage Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold,

WE ARE NOW SELLING

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

Or exchanging for GOVERNMENT SECURITIES on the following terms:—

For $1000 1881s, we pay a difference of.....$134·17
$1000 1862s, we pay a difference of..... 141·62
$1000 1864s, we pay a difference of..... 107·92
$1000 1865s, Nov., we pay a diff. of..... 121·68
$1000 10-40s, we pay a difference of..... 90 42
$1000 1865s, July, we pay a difference of 100·42
$1000 1867s, July, we pay a difference of 101·17
$1000 1868s, July, we pay a difference of 101·17

Or in proportion, as the market for Government Securities may fluctuate.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, ETC.,

No. 36 South THIRD Street.

2 19 PHILADELPHIA.

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

AND

ACCRUED INTEREST.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

2 1 tf PHILADELPHIA.

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & Co.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Stree

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 13m

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO

No. 48 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY

No. 2 NASSAU St., New York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. 12

BK JAMISON & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

P. F. KELLY & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,

At Closest Market Rates.

N. W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stocks Boards, etc. etc. 2 11 3m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & Co.

BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, LONDON,
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., FRANKFORT
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., PARIS,
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD CO.'S

SIX PER CENT.

MORTGAGE BONDS.

Also Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company's SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. THE LEHIGH VALLEY OLD BONDS, SUBJECT TO TAX, EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX.

CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH,
3 3 10t Treasurer.

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26 3

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS

A. S. ROBINSON,

No. 910 CHESNUT Street,

Has just received exquisite specimens of ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS, FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY. SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS, Including a Number of Choice Gems. A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS. A large assortment of NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.

ALSO, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns: 3 1

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. G.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

3 27rp No. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 3 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

COBB EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets. Philadelphia.

DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

MEDICAL.

RHEUMATISM,

NEURALGIA

Warranted Permanently Cured.
Warranted Permanently Cured.
Without Injury to the System.
Without Iodide, Potassia, or Colchicum
By Using Inwardly Only

DR. FITLER'S

GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,

For Rheumatism and Neuralgia in all its forms.

The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 23 stuthtf BELOW MARKET.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds perfectly and permanently cured, without pain, danger, caustics, or instruments, by W. A. McCANDLESS M. D., No. 1926 SPRING GARDEN Street. We can refer you to over a thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia cured. Reference given at our office. 2 13 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

ST. LOUIS ARSENAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., FEBRUARY 23 1869.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—Will be offered for sale, at public auction, at the St. Louis Arsenal, St. Louis, Mo., commencing on MONDAY, the 12th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large amount of condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores, etc., consisting in part of the following articles, viz:—

51 cast iron field guns, with carriages and implements.
199 cast iron guns, various, total weight about 530 tons.
480 tons cannon balls, 6 to 42 pounds.
80 artillery carriages, various.
600 sets artillery wheel harness, for two horses.
4,300 sporting rifles and shot guns, various.
10,233 carbines and rifles, various.
14,411 sabres and swords, various.
123,000 cartridge boxes, various.
15,000 cavalry saddles, various.
3,000 artillery saddles, various.
23,190 curb bridles, various.
10,000 watering bridles, various.
15,000 halters, various.
14,480 leather traces, various.
401,985 pounds of cannon powder.
828,450 pounds of mortar powder.
777,689 pounds of musket powder.
18,200 pounds of rifle powder.
159,840 pounds of damaged powder.
90,834,000 musket and pistol percussion caps.
Wrought and cast iron scrap, etc. etc.

Persons desiring catalogues of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Colonel S. Crispin, U. S. A., purchasing agent, corner of Houston and Greene streets, New York, or upon application at this arsenal.

F. D. CALLENDER,
Lieut.-Col. of Ord. and Bt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A., Commanding. 3 1

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by H. B. SMITHSON, Auctioneer, at Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa., commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Wednesday, March 24, 1869, the following articles, viz:—

28 Cast Iron Cannon.
16,394 Solid Shot (round).
2,829 Stands of Grape and Carcasses.
3,827 Carbines, new, repaired, rusty, etc.
3,127 U. S. Rifles, Cal. 54 and 58, repaired, rusty, etc.
4,377 Enfield Muskets, repaired.
4,319 Foreign Muskets and Rifles, rusty, etc.
3,130 U. S. Muskets, Cal. 69, rusty, etc.
2,279 Pistols and Revolvers, new, repaired, and rusty.
4,000 Sets of Infantry Accoutrements (old).
33,182 Pounds of Cannon, Musket, and Rifle Powder.
190,000 Pistol Cartridges (Lefaucheux & Wesson's).
1,300,000 Maynard's and Sharp's Primers.
6,282 Musket Bayonets.
130,000 Pounds of Scrap Iron, Cast and Wrought.
A lot of Appendages and parts of Muskets.
A lot of Tools for Blacksmiths, Carpenters, etc. etc.
A lot of Packing Boxes, etc.

Catalogues of the above can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

Purchasers will be required to remove the property within ten days after the sale.

Terms—Cash.

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
2 22 mw6t Bvt. Brig.-Gen. U. S. A.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,400 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
600 Watering Bridles.
1400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance, Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A., Commanding.
Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

ROOFING.

READY ROOFING.—This Roofing is adapted to all buildings. It can be applied to STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS at one-half the expense of tin. It is readily put on old Shingle Roofs without removing the shingles, thus avoiding the damaging of ceilings and furniture while undergoing repairs. (No gravel used.)

PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.

I am always prepared to Repair and Paint Roofs at short notice. Also, PAINT FOR SALE by the barrel or gallon, the best and cheapest in the market.

W. A. WELTON,
2 17¾ No. 711 N. NINTH St., above Coates.

PROVISIONS, ETC.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,

No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,

OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS, FOR FAMILY USE.

TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 3

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS.
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries.
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

Local Affairs

—Mayor Fox made the following police appointments yesterday:—

Second District—Thomas H. Harkins, James H. Roberts.

Tenth District—Patrick Carville, John Keyser, William Hance, Nicholas Painter, George Buck, David Hoover.

Thirteenth District—James Cunnie.

Eighteenth District—M. McCarty, Francis McDonough, Israel Blessing, Henry Struble, Patrick Armstrong.

Delaware Harbor Police—Adolphus Lex.

—There will be one hundred and eighteen persons admitted to membership of the First Presbyterian Church, Kensington, to-morrow afternoon. The Rev. Dr. Beale is the pastor of this congregation. This is the largest accession to any church at one time that has ever taken place in Philadelphia.

—Mrs. Galton, mother of Miss Susan Galton, now performing at the Chesnut Street Theatre, slipped upon the pavement yesterday afternoon at Eighth and Chesnut streets, and in falling struck her head against a step with such force as to render her insensible for a short time. She was moved into a store in the vicinity, and after she had partially recovered was taken to her home.

Domestic Affairs.

—At a fire in Chicago last evening four firemen were killed and $75,000 worth of property destroyed.

—Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin ratified the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution yesterday.

—Eight hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars in treasure were shipped from San Francisco to China and Japan yesterday.

—Among the last acts of A. J. was the pardoning of James D. Martin, the defaulting cashier of the National Hide and Leather Bank of Boston.

—Governor Baker, of Indiana, has ordered a special election to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Democratic members of the present Legislature.

—The last military order issued by General Grant as General of the Army is dated March 3, and relates to an economical disposition of condemned Government property, as follows:—

Inspecting officers, in recommending the disposition to be made of condemned property, especially the Quartermaster's Department, will bear in mind that there is hardly any species of material, however worn, which cannot be put to some use; old linen, cotton, wool, iron, etc., can all be worked up in some new form, and wood can be used as fuel. Hereafter no condemned articles will be given away, unless there are special reasons for the contrary, which reasons must be stated in the reports.

The following was issued yesterday:—

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, March 5, 1869. —By direction of the President of the United States, so much of General Order No. 7, from this office, dated February 23, 1869, as retires Brigadier and Brevet Major General Benjamin W. Brice, Paymaster-General, from active service, is revoked, and he will be considered as having been continuously on duty from February 22, 1869.

By command of the General of the Army.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Foreign Affairs.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Mazatlan advices to February 10, say two Mexican soldiers and a local judge attacked an American, named Holderness, seriously wounding him. The assault was unprovoked. There was great difficulty in procuring the arrest of the parties concerned in the outrage, and there is no hope of their conviction. Heavy failures have occurred in Guadalajara, by which merchants in Mazatlan lose over $40,000. All is quiet at Tepic. Cauto, the assassin, and Guitlery, the bandit, are in prison in Durango waiting trial. The intelligence from the interior is anything but encouraging. The troubles in the South are thickening. Escobedo desires to resign the command of the 1st Division. Socha is spoken of as his successor.

LONDON, March 5.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Hadfield asked if the Government intended to take any steps in the direction of an ocean penny postage. Marquis Hartington, Postmaster General, replied that, for the present, contracts between the Post Office Department and various Atlantic steamship companies would interfere with the proposed modifications in the rates of ocean postage.

MADRID, March 5.—In reply to the inquiry of Castellar, in the Cortes, yesterday, Sagosta, Minister of the Interior, said the Government had prepared, and intended to issue, a proclamation of amnesty for all political offenses, but the promulgation was postponed on account of the recent conspiracies.

HAVANA, March 4.—The Treasury Department advertises for proposals from ship owners to furnish transportation for three hundred and fifteen political prisoners, who are to be taken to the penal station at Fernando Po. There is a profound feeling of sorrow among the friends and relatives of the prisoners, many of whom belong to the first families of the island. But the measure is excusable, when it is considered that their transportation will save them from dangers like those by which they were threatened on Sunday last, when the volunteers demanded their death. General Dulce has ordered their removal in consequence of the intense pressure which is brought to bear upon him by ultra Spaniards. It is confidently expected, however, that the Home Goverment will authorize the release of a majority of them soon after their arrival at Fernando Po.

The survey steamer *Bibb*, with Professor Agassiz, sailed to-day for Key West.

HAVANA, March 4.—The *Diario* has the following news:—

In the Eastern Department the insurgents in considerable numbers have concentrated at the town of Mayari. Troops have marched from Santiago de Cuba to disperse them.

In the Central Department an engagement took place between the Government forces and the insurgents, near Sante Esperitu. Nineteen rebels were taken prisoners, twelve killed and many wounded. The Government loss is not given.

A large number of insurgents are reported in the vicinity of Cienfuegos and Palmillos. The roads are blockaded and no sugar is coming in at Cienfuegos. All the loyal citizens in Sagua district have been compelled to abandon their houses in consequence of the depredations of the insurgents.

NEW YORK, March 5.—A despatch received here states that on Thursday of last week the rebel Brigadier-General Alvos was taken prisoner and brought to Sagua, where he was shot on the following Saturday.

A fight had occurred, between some colored volunteers and a band of colored insurgents in the neighborhood of Santiago, in which seventeen of the latter are reported killed.

An Overlooked Statute.

It is currently reported this evening that Mr. Stewart, of New York, is ineligible to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, on account of an old statute, which is still in force, and which seems to have been entirely overlooked. It caused considerable uneasiness, and at 11 o'clock P. M. there was a consultation among President Grant's Cabinet as to what is to be done in this matter. A proposition is being considered to have this law repealed, and a bill will be at once introduced in the Senate to have this act so modified as to allow Mr. Stewart to accept and hold the Treasury Department. The act is as follows, and was approved September 2, 1789:—

An Act to Establish the Treasury Department.

Section 1. Be it enacted, etc. That there shall be a Department of the Treasury, in which shall be the following officers:—A Secretary of the Treasury, to be deemed the head of the department, etc. etc.

* * * * * * *

Section 8. Be it enacted, etc. That no person appointed to any office instituted by this act shall, directly or indirectly, be concerned or interested in carrying on the business of trade or commerce, or be owner, in whole or in part, of any sea vessels, or purchase by himself or another in trust for him, any public lands or other public property, or be concerned in the purchase or disposal of any public securities, of any State, or of the United States, or take or apply to his own use any emolument or gain for negotiating any business in the said department, other than that which shall be applied by law; and if any person shall offend against any of the prohibitions of this act, he shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and forfeit to the United States three thousand dollars, and shall, upon conviction, be removed from office, and be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office under the United States, etc. etc.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Stewart will decline the office, as he cannot wind up his business in time to accept it in accordance with this law. In the oath of office now taken by the Treasury officials is a clause that they have no interest, directly or indirectly, in any importations, etc., in accordance with the provisions of this statute; so that Mr. Stewart cannot take the oath if this law is applied to him. Chief Justice Chase has been asked for his opinion upon this question.

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Meeting of the Republican Convention—Unanimous Endorsement of President Grant's Inaugural, Etc.

ATLANTA, March 5.—The Republican Convention was held here to-day. One hundred and four counties were represented by two hundred and thirty-eight delegates—two hundred and one whites and thirty-seven colored. All the counties in the White Belt were represented.

The Convention was called to order by Foster Blodgett, Chairman of the State Committee. Judge Dunning, of Atlanta, was elected temporary chairman, and Benjamin Conly, President of the State Senate, was chosen permanent President of the Convention. The Convention was very harmonious.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted setting forth the failure to comply with the Reconstruction acts in the organization of the Legislature, requesting Congress to reorganize the Legislature, reseat the colored members, and establish a loyal government. The convention unanimously endorsed the course of Governor Bullock and the inaugural address of President Grant, and appointed a committee to proceed to Washington.

One resolution denounces the Legislature for the expulsion of the colored members as a violation of the Constitution of the State and the principle of the Reconstruction laws; recommends the reassembling of the Constitutional Convention; propose the expulsion of certain parties engaged in the Rebellion, who, they claim, are ineligible under the fourteenth amendment, and supply their places with the rejected colored members; and also to provide for the enfranchisement of the colored race.

A resolution denouncing General Meade's administration was tabled.

In the Senate, a bill requiring the agents of foreign insurance companies to procure licenses before doing business was tabled.

The Contest.

The Examiners, Messrs. Messick and Batturs, resumed the examination of witnesses in the above case yesterday afternoon. The testimony was directed to the Eighth division of the Fourth ward.

Rev. Samuel Durborow, No. 605 S. Tenth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket, as also did W. L. Gilroy, No. 620 S. Tenth street; his son John J. Gilroy voted the same ticket; Henry J. Bockius, No. 703 S. Ninth street; William H. Brooks, No. 1014 Shippen street; John C. George, No. 621 S. Ninth street (voted for Fletcher); William Cunningham, No. 701 S. Eleventh street; Thomas Nicholson, No. 617 Clifton street; Edward Wheeler, No. 714 Erie street, voted for Furman Sheppard; George W. Henkel, No. 727 Erie street; Robert Gunsalus, No. 611 S. Eleventh street; Thomas V. Copeland, No. 927 Shippen street; Benjamin Falkenberg, No. 611 South Ninth street; Isaac H. Hobbs, No. 933 Shippen street; George T. Hobbs, No. 933 Shippen street; David Thompson, Carbon street; D. M. Matthieu, Jr., No. 1021 Shippen street; John Hutchinson, No. 1046 South street; Charles H. Russell, No. 625 South Ninth street; Joseph Dogherty, No. 902 Shippen street; John R. McFetridge, No. 723 Erie street; Nathaniel B. Briggs, No. 712 Erie street; Robert J. Work, No. 709 Erie street; John L. Smith, No. 1014 Shippen street; Thomas W. Helmbold, No. 1014 Shippen street; Samuel Sharp, No. 705 Russell street; Newton Nuttall, No. 719 South Eleventh street; Henry Weldey, No. 724 Erie street; Jacob Glause, No. 709 Erie street. (His son, George Glause, voted the same ticket.)

William King was recalled, and testified that on the list of voters there were 187 names that were not on the list of taxables returned by the election officers.

Mrs. Catharine Quigley, No. 1020 South street, testified that Patrick Brady had not lived there since about August last. (He was assessed there and at No. 719 Baker street, and on the voters' list twice.)

Mrs. Anna Lamb, No. 727 S. Ninth street, testified that her son, James Lamb, has been employed in Washington for about four years; he was in town on election day; his wife and family live in the Twelfth ward. (He was assessed at the above number, and on the voters' list.)

James Brady, No. 604 South Tenth street, testified that Thomas Cahill never lived there. (He was assessed there and on the voters' list.) Thomas Rahill lived there at this election.

George S. Mink testified that he was a police officer on duty at the election polls of this division. He saw a crowd of men who were said to be New Yorkers there at different times all day; could not say that they voted; a citizen told witness and other officers that these men had voted at the polls in Shippen street, below Seventh.

William Fletcher testified that he was at these polls for about three quarters of an hour in the morning; saw a man vote twice; witness was a special policeman.

James M. Cooper, No. 820 S. Ninth street, testified that he voted the Republican ticket in the Seventh division of the Third ward, as also did Samuel Clark, No. 709 Catharine street, and Howard C. Carney, No. 880 S. Ninth street.

The boxes of the First division of the Fifth ward, Seventh of Fifteenth, and Sixteenth of Twentieth, were then called for by contestants.

Adjourned until Monday next.

Contested Seats from Pennsylvania.

The U. S. House of Representatives has granted C. N. Taylor sixty days to take testimony in his case of contest for a seat in the House with Mr. Reading, of the Fifth District. Mr. Reading opposed any time being granted, but his own party refused to sustain him, and the House refused to call the yeas and nays. In the case of Hon. Leonard Myers, a large amount of testimony was presented to the House by Hon. Charles O'Neill, and ordered to be printed. It establishes Mr. Myers' election by over five hundred majority. He will probably get his seat before April 1. The House sent the Covode and Foster case to the Election Committee, to report immediately who should have the seat, upon the papers referred to Congress by Governor Geary, which prove, by sworn testimony, that Mr. Covode is elected by at least six hundred majority.

Ex-Secretary Welles.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is frequently gratifying, and sometimes ludicrously amusing, to see so many Philadelphians figuring in the newspapers, tendering to distinguished literati, actors, and actresses, compliments in various ways for brief seasons of enjoyment, without substantial good, except, perhaps, to themselves.

Can you tell why these public-spirited citizens are not willing, and indeed eager, to tender a deserved compliment to ex-secretary Welles for his devotion to the interests of Philadelphia during his administration of the Navy Department? As citizens of the great metropolis of Pennsylvania, we owe a debt of gratitude to ex-Secretary Welles for having performed his duty in the face of a united opposition from his own section, the Eastern States, and fearlessly and faithfully adhering to League Island as the grand national Navy Yard. Had he yielded, at any time, we would have lost the prize, and New London would have won. He was persistently the advocate and friend of Philadelphia, and recognized and boldly proclaimed that *her* interests in this matter were the true interests of the country. If Councils cannot tender this retiring official the hospitalities of the city, cannot some of our citizens appreciate the efforts of the ex-Secretary in securing to Philadelphia the League Island Navy Station, in some public manner?

A PRIVATE.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 27	MOON RISES	2 01
SUN SETS	5 57	HIGH WATER	9 44

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Wyoming, Barrett, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Barque Cadette, Christian, Liverpool, P. Wright & Sons.

Schr Warren Blake, Messervey, Matanzas, Warren & Gregg.

Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, Barbados, Henry L. Gill.

Schr Fawn, Wiley, Portland, David Cooper.

Schr Helen M. Woodward, Smith, Boston via Newcastle, Del., Knight & Sons.

Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Schr Lough Diamond, Wheipley, 26 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Workman & Co.

Schr Caroline Hall, Vickers, from New York, with mdse. to captain.

Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, 5 days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Port Penn, Del., with grain to Christian & Co.

Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Steamer J. S. Shriver, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Belle of the Sea, Spear, hence via Boston 24th July, at Pichelingoe Bay previous to 13th ult.

Ship Lady Hilda, Pulen, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 20th ult.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Barque Pleiades, Holt, cleared at Matanzas 24th ult. for a port north of Hatteras.

Barque Lakembs, Brown, hence, at Antwerp 16th ultimo.

Barque Myra, Dix, at Hamburg 13th ult. from Mobile.

Barque Urda, Bjerkaas, from London for Philadelphia, was off Dover 19th ult.

Brig C. C. Van Horn, Cuffil, at Antwerp 15th ult. for Boston.

Brig Avon, Garner, hence, at Trieste 15th ult.

Schr Emilie Richards, sailed from Mayaguez 11th ult., for Delaware Breakwater.

Schrs M. G. Farr, Maloy, and J. J. Pharo, Soper, at New York 4th inst., from Baltimore.

Schr David Bigbee, Siapes, at Havana 27th ult., for a northern port, with 2300 boxes sugar at $2 25.

Schr Bertha Souder, Webster, M. R. Cj; and Margaret Ann, Whelpley, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 3d inst.

Schr Carrie Douglass, Bailey, sailed from Matanzas 24th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Schr Andreas (three masts), Taylor, for Philadelphia, sailed from Messina 8th ult.

Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, for New York, remained at Havana 27th ult.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, at New York 4th inst., from Savannah, bound to Providence.

Schr Admiral, Steelman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 3d inst.

Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, at Savannah 1st inst., from Baltimore.

Schrs S. L. Simmons, Gandy; Henrietta Simmons, Godfrey; George H. Bent, Smith; and C. W. Locke, Huntley, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

Schr Hunter, Crane, from Dighton for Philadelphia, passed Holmes' Hole A. M. 4th inst.

Schr Henry Hobart, Manson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 4th inst.

Schr Marion, Darrah, hence, at Boston 4th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that a green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been laid 15 fathoms S SE, of a brig (name unknown), sunk near the West Gunfleet Buoy entrance to the Thames.

The buoy lies in 8 fathoms at low water spring tides with the following compass bearings:—

West Gunfleet Buoy, NE, by N., distant 9-10ths mile.

Heans Buoy, S.SE. ½ E., distant 1 8 10ths mile.

By order,
ROBIN ALLEN, Secretary.
Trinity House, London, Feb. 10, 1869.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,

BLANK BOOK

MANUFACTURERS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,

13 18 fmwsm] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

BEAVERS, CHINCHILLAS, ETC. ETC

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

Sign of the Golden Lamb.

Are now receiving a large assortment of

Beavers, Chinchilla, and other Overcoatings. Also, a full line of 3-4 and 6-4 Black Doeskins, all of the best makes.

The attention of Merchant Tailors and Clothiers are specially invited [3 23 s

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

COAL.

WILLIAM W. ALTER,

LEHIGH COAL,

Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.

Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,

Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tMs

Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FASHIONABLE

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER, IN THE LATEST STYLES, ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS, GIVE US A CALL.

G. N. LEE. J. B. CHARLON.

2 18 1m No. 214½ South TENTH Street.

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF MARGARET TURNBULL, DECEASED.

Letters of Administration, *cum testamento annexo*, upon the estate of MARGARET TURNBULL deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims against the same present them without delay to

THOMAS M. DRYSDALE, M. D., Adm'r,
2 6 s6t* No. 1531 ARCH Street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 184 DOCK Street,

PHILADELP A

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,

Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,

No. 405 LIBRARY Street.

All Custom House Business transacted.

PASSPORTS PROCURED

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.

The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1043 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.

The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.

Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 23

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.

The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.

We had, as you areaware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if anyfurther proof had been required.

They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers and other valuables were all in perfect condition.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.

We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.

Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.

Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.

Yours, very respectfully,
F. L. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,

CHAMPION SAFES,

No. 629 CHESNUT Street,

21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

8 5] No. 434 RACE Street

LUMBER.

1869 SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1869

1869 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1869

1869 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1869

1869 WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1869

1869 UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869

1869 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869

1869 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1869

1869 CAROLINA SCANTLING, CAROLINA H. T. SILLS, NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869

1869 CEDAR SHINGLES, CYPRESS SHINGLES, MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 1869

1 13 No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

5 29] PHILADELPHIA.

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 N. Ninth street, above Poplar. 1 25

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. ON MONDAY EVENING, March 15, under the management of C. D. HESS & CO., Managers of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, will be presented THE GREAT HIT! THE STUPENDOUS TRIUMPH! C. D. HESS & CO.'s unparalleled production of Brough's inimitable Extravaganza, the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD, the Grand Spectacular Success of the day in New York, Boston and Chicago, and transferred direct and entire from Crosby's Opera House, with the SUPERB SCENERY AND DRAMATIC CAST. MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES, JEWELS, BANNERS, ARMOR, ETC. AND EXTRAORDINARY SPECIAL FEATURES, which, when for its production in the latter city the Palm of superiority over any preceding attempt in America was caused it to be pronounced As a Burlesque, Inimitable! As an Extravaganza Extravagantly Rich! As a Spectacle, Unprecedented! As a Musical Piece, almost an Opera! while the EXTRAORDINARY INTRODUCTIONS AND SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS reflect a grand combination of the most select features of almost every conceivable species of LEGITIMATE AND TASTEFUL AMUSEMENT In one mammoth entertainment. SEE SUNDAY MORNING PAPERS for full particulars of Cast and Special Features. Sale of Reserved Seats will commence at Trumpler's Music Store, and at the Box Office on ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 10. 3 6 tf

THEATRE COMIQUE, SEVENTH STREET, below Arch. Commence ½ to 8. MONDAY EVENING, March 8, PROF. RISLEY'S ORIGINAL JAPANESE TROUPE OF WONDERFUL PERFORMERS Brought from Japan, and since exhibited in all the principal CITIES OF THE WORLD. Secured Seats at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut st., and at the Box Office of the Theatre on Friday. 3 5 tf

GRAND FAIR, IN AID OF ST. PAUL'S M. E. MISSION, to be held at the N. E. corner of SECOND and PINE Streets, commencing March 17, 1869, for the sale of Fancy and Useful Articles. Admission 10 cents. Season Tickets, admitting for two weeks, 25 cents. 3 6 12t

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. 1 14 tf

GYMNASIUM, CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH streets, for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children, is now open DAY and EVENING. Lessons given in Sparring and Fencing. Call in person or send for circular. [3 6 stuthsmo] PROF. L. LEWIS.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

MARVIN'S

PATENT

Alum & Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for quality, finish and price.

MARVIN'S

SPHERICAL BURGLAR

SAFES

Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
Cannot be Drilled!

BANK VAULTS,
VAULT DOORS,
EXPRESS BOXES,
FAMILY PLATE SAFES,
COMBINATION LOCKS

Please send for a catalogue to

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESNUT Street,

(MASONIC HALL), Philadelphia,

265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

108 BANK ST., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

SECOND-HAND SAFES of all makes for sale low. 2 18 awsm

SAFES AND MACHINERY MOVED.

FERTILIZERS.

FOR LAWNS, GARDENS, GREEN HOUSES AND FARMS.

BAUGH'S

RAW-BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME will be found a powerful MANURE.

It is prompt in its action; it contains the seeds of no pestiferous weeds, and will produce luxuriant growth of Grass, Flowers, Strawberries, and all Garden Vegetables and Plants.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf or the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Send your address and procure free, "Journal of the Farm."

BAUGH & SONS,

No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue.

This Fertilizer can be had of all Agriculture Dealers in city or country. 3 2 tuthssm

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—

ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Kean,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J. Dreer,
Gillies Dallas,	George L. Buzby,
Edwin Greble,	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.

The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 21

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

AMUSEMENTS.

CHESNUT STREET RINK,

CHESNUT STREET RINK,
CHESNUT STREET RINK,

Corner TWENTY-THIRD and CHESNUT.

This Splendid Building will be Thrown Open

FOR SKATING
FOR SKATING

This (Saturday) Night, March 6.
This (Saturday) Night, March 6,

Beck's Philadelphia Band.

A GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
A GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

Concert commences at 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 7 o'clock.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

It WILLIAM F. SINN, Manager.

SPLENDID SKATING AT MAMMOTH RINK, TWENTY-FIRST AND RACE STREETS FINEST ICE OF THE SEASON. ALSO A FINE EXHIBITION OF VELOCIPEDE RIDING. OPEN DAY AND EVENING. I. M. POST. General Agency for all styles of Velocipedes. 3 5 2t

CONCERT HALL EVERY EVENING, AND WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK. ARABIAN NIGHTS' GREAT COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.! The Management have the pleasure of announcing an engagement with the beautiful and talented vocalist, MISS JENNIE WADE. From Steinway and Irving Hall, New York. CARLETON, The unequalled IRISH COMEDIAN and VOCALIST who will appear in his Great Irish Specialties:— THE DUBLIN DANCING MASTER, WHISTLING THIEF, PAT McCANN, ETC. ETC. PROFESSOR M. O'RICHARDSON Pianist and Composer, from the Tammany Theatre, New York, where he has exhibited the highest encomiums of the press, will introduce his great invention, THE TUMBLERONICON, Playing three distinct tunes at once and the same time, SIGNOR CHARLES CAMILO, The Great Comic Vocalist and Caricaturist, from the Alhambra, London, will appear in his Great Character Songs:— UP IN A BALLOON, AN ITALIAN GUINEA PIG BOY, ROLLO KING RAMS, ETC. ETC. During the Evening will be exhibited THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' TABLEAUX, Fifty in number, being the very finest and most beautiful paintings ever exhibited in this country, illustrated by an able lecturer. A GRAND PRESENTATION OF ONE HUNDRED VALUABLE GIFTS TO THE AUDIENCE. The Chickering Grand and Square Pianos used upon this occasion are from Dutton's Music Store, No. 904 Chesnut street. TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS RESERVED SEATS.....SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS (Can be secured six days in advance.) Ticket Office open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. MATINEE. GRAND ARABIAN NIGHTS' MATINEE, For the accommodation of families and persons at a distance, SATURDAY AFTERNOON March 6 1869, Commencing at 2 o'clock. TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS CHILDREN.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS MARSHALL & CO, Proprietors. GEORGE GOSDON, Director. 3 5 tf

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FRENCH OPERA. JAMES FISK, Jr.....Proprietor ADOLPH BIRGFELD.....Director and Manager LAST NIGHT OF THE FRENCH OPERA. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, AT 2 GRAND GALA MATINEE, LA GRANDE DUCHESSE, Opera Bouffe, in four acts, by Offenbach. MLLE. TOSTEE, M. AUJAC, Messrs. Leduc, Legrifoul, Duchesne, Mlle. Duclos, etc. etc. SATURDAY EVENING, March 6, GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE. MLLE. TOSTEE, MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC, MONS. DECRE. First appearance in Philadelphia of MONS. CHOUFLEURI. Opera Bouffe, in one act, by Rosney and Offenbach, MLLE. TOSTEE as GENESTINE Incidental to this role MLLE. TOSTEE will perform a GRAND CONCERTO FOR PIANO-FORTE, with Orchestra Accompaniment, by H. Hertz. Messrs. Duchesne, Decre, Leduc etc. etc. To be followed by the first act of LA PERICHOLE. MLLE. IRMA, MONS. AUJAC. To conclude with second act of ORPHEE AUX ENFERS. SCALE OF PRICES: ADMISSION.....ONE DOLLAR No Extra Charge for Reserved Seats. Family Circle.....Seventy-five Cents Gallery.....Thirty Cents

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, LAST SUSAN GALTON MATINEE. A GREAT BILL. SATURDAY EVENING, Last performance of the SUSAN GALTON OPERA COMPANY, For the Farewell Benefit of Mrs. PYNE GALTON and Miss BLANCHE GALTON LOAN OF A LOVER. And Offenbach's MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS. MONDAY, March 8, FOR ONE WEEK, BACHMANS & GARDNER'S GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMATIC COMPANY. MONDAY, March 8, C. D. HESS' BURLESQUE COMPANY, In the FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7½. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 6, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS. SIXTH NIGHT of the Romantic Irish Drama, written expressly for Mr. and Mrs. Williams by John Brougham, Esq., entitled THE EMERALD RING. Received on each representation by large and brilliant audiences, with ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE. Mike Macarty.....Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS Maggie Macarty.....Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS PERFORMANCES EXTRAORDINARY, FIRST WILLIAMS MATINEE. In order to accommodate families and those who reside in adjacent cities and towns, there will be a grand performance of THE EMERALD RING ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock. Each lady attending this performance will be presented with an Emerald Ring as a souvenir.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at ½ to 8. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, March 6, THE FOLLIES OF A NIGHT. Mrs. JOHN DREW as.....THE DUCHESS Duke de Chartres.....Barton Hill Pierre Paillot.....Mr. F. Craig Dr Druggendraff.....Mr. F. Mackay Mrs Duval.....Mrs. T. A. Creese To conclude with the great farce THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Louis Del Franchi, } Fabien Del Franchi, }.....Barton Hill Emilie De Lesparre.....Miss Lizzie Price MONDAY—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—ENGAGEMENT OF THE JAPS for a limited number of nights. The great JAPS and the original ALL-RIGHT EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY AFTERNOON

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS. MADISON ORBEY'S NEW MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT MONDAY, March 1, and every Night. [3 1* Admission, 50c. No extra charge for reserved seats at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S)

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING, NO. 108 S. *THIRD STREET*, PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1869.

The Cabinet.

The long suspense is over at last, and the country has found that the first official act of the new President is in strict compliance with the promises given by him. Until the very last moment the names of the Cabinet were as profound a mystery as they were three months ago. It is true that nearly every name in the list as finally announced has been mentioned in connection with a Cabinet appointment, but it is quite as true that a score of others were equally prominent in the same connection, and not until the official promulgation of the appointments was there the slightest approach to certainty in the case of any one of them, with the single exception of General Schofield, who simply holds over in the War Office for a short period and for a specific purpose.

The first thing which strikes the reader in looking over the list is the fact that the professional politicians have been practically ignored and defied. Said the Chevalier McClure in his recent interview with the President, "The Republican party will not be satisfied with the appointment of some of the gentlemen who have been mentioned; such men, for instance, as George H. Stuart and Adolph E. Borie." At the time this oracular saying was made, in common with nearly every independent Republican journal of the State, and with the great mass of the party, we protested against it, feeling that President Grant would pay no more attention to the brazen assurance of McClure than it deserved. The appointment by him of one of the very men whom McClure saw fit to proscribe, shows that the people have not made a mistake in the man whom they have elevated to the highest position within their gift. Secretary Borie is as nearly as possible the direct opposite, the positive antithesis, of a demagogue. He has never before held a public office, has never been engaged in any of the small plots and petty intrigues which are the staple wares in the business followed by the class of men of whom McClure may be taken as an example. During the whole of his long career he has been engaged in mercantile pursuits of an extended character, in the successful prosecution of which the only qualities that are desirable are directly the reverse of those which are so prominent in the composition of men of the McClure type. For this reason the professional politicians may expect no favors at the hands of the new Secretary of the Navy, and in an equal degree the professional plunderers of the public treasury and the whole horde of incompetent parasites who subsist upon the body politic may anticipate no mercy. It is not to be presumed that Secretary Borie will, at this late day, transform his character and the business habits of a lifetime, for their especial benefit. Hence, while his appointment to the head of the Navy Department will be received by the professionals as the signal of their doom as far as his influence and patronage are concerned, it will be hailed with satisfaction by the great mass of the people, on whom fall the heavy burdens of taxation and from whose substance are extracted the spoils of office in which the professionals are accustomed to revel.

What is true concerning Secretary Borie is equally true concerning Secretary Stewart, whose business pursuits have of late years been conducted on the most gigantic scale. Mr. Washburne, who goes into the State Department, is a man of a different type, a lifelong politician, but a pronounced and indefatigable enemy of the great army of public plunderers — in short, a statesman of enlarged views and ripe experience, who will be thoroughly in sympathy with Borie and Stewart in all the efforts which they may make towards securing an honest and competent administration of the affairs of the Government. From Secretary Cox, of the Interior Department, and Postmaster-General Creswell, the country is fairly entitled to expect as much as from the other appointments. They have both enjoyed considerable experience in public life, but to neither of them can be applied, with any regard to truth, the reproach of having made politics a trade. The new Attorney-General is less known than his colleagues, but all accounts which come to us represent him as being a jurist of deep and varied learning, of large experience, and of unimpeachable integrity. The War Department will remain for a time under the control of General Schofield, according to previous announcement by the President, who hopes, through his agency, to effect certain desirable reforms which would be retarded, if not defeated, by a change at present. Secretary Schofield has administered the affairs of his office in a manner which has given entire satisfaction to the country, and his indefinite continuance in the War Office will meet with approval on all sides.

Such is the Cabinet which General Grant has called around him, a body of men possessing, in an eminent degree, the qualities of head and heart which are indispensable to honesty, economy, and reform in governmental affairs. If the President discovers that he has made a serious mistake in his selections, we have his solemn pledge that he will not hesitate a moment in effecting a change. With this assurance in mind, the people of the country have already sanctioned the action of the Senate in promptly ratifying the nominations; and are now settled down in the conviction that the administration of President Grant will witness a thorough reformation in the details of the Government by a practical and successful inauguration of the principles of economy and retrenchment, so long ignored, and with such disastrous results.

Lieutenant-General Philip H. Sheridan. PRESIDENT GRANT yesterday nominated Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman for the office of General of the United States Army, which has just been made vacant by his own elevation to the Presidency, and Major-General Philip H. Sheridan was named for Lieutenant-General, and Brigadier-General J. M. Schofield to succeed Sheridan as Major-General. The most significant of these nominations was that of Sheridan. The promotion of Lieutenant-General Sherman was expected, and it was a fitting recognition of his eminent genius and military services, and it was also thought that Secretary of War Schofield would be advanced to a Major-Generalship on the first vacancy. Sheridan, however, was not the senior Major-General, and his nomination by President Grant and his prompt confirmation by the Senate as Lieutenant-General is not merely a personal compliment and a recognition of his brilliant services during the Rebellion, but it is an emphatic endorsement of his course at New Orleans, by which he incurred the displeasure of the late President Johnson. Sheridan, when in command at New Orleans, knew but one line of duty — to enforce the laws of Congress in letter and spirit, and to make those laws both respected and obeyed by the Rebels who were endeavoring to stop the progress of reconstruction. As a matter of course, he incurred the displeasure of Andrew Johnson, and was supplanted by a more pliant instrument, who was willing to uphold the Johnsonian policy, and Sheridan was sent out to the Plains to fight the Indians—as rough, unpleasant, and vexatious a field of duty as the vindictiveness of Johnson could find for him. His campaign against the savages, however, has been so successful that Grant has declared it will be impossible to recall him at present, and what Andrew Johnson intended for a punishment and disgrace has resulted in adding fresh laurels to those which the most brilliant cavalry general of the war has already won.

The prompt endorsement of all these nominations by the Senate is gratifying, but it was particularly so in the case of Sheridan, who has fairly won the proud position of Lieutenant-General, an office that has hitherto been filled only by Washington, Scott, Grant, and Sherman.

Bismark's Congratulations.

It is a significant fact that the only congratulatory messages that were received from Europe by the cable at President Grant's inauguration came from Prussia. The Berlin Chamber of Commerce sent their good wishes, and Count von Bismark, the Prussian Prime Minister, said briefly, but to the point: —"My cordial congratulations on this solemn occasion." There is no country in Europe where the United States Government and people are better understood and appreciated than in Prussia. Many of our most valuable citizens are Prussians by birth, and in that country the most unbounded admiration is felt and expressed for the life, services, and character of Abraham Lincoln. Bismark is himself the first European statesman of the age: he has succeeded in raising Prussia to the position of a first-class power, and he has successfully disputed with Napoleon for the position of "arbiter of Europe." He knows well that the American people have now a man in the Presidential chair who will promote the safety, honor, and welfare of his own country, and who will deal with foreign powers in a fair and straightforward manner, without any diplomatic quibbling. What he means he will say, and what he says he will do. The value of these congratulations consists in their evident cordiality and sincerity, and as spontaneous expressions of true and hearty good will they will be appreciated by President Grant and the American people.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN, under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, Rev. Z. M. HUMPHREY, D. D., will preach a sermon especially to young men To-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at the CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, near Sixteenth, at 7½ o'clock.
Seats reserved for young men.
Medical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend.

THE LITTLE WANDERERS will sing some beautiful hymns on the occasion of Prof. DIEHL'S Lecture on Bible Lands, at the CHURCH, ELEVEN H Street, above Spring Garden, TUESDAY EVESING, March 9. Admission 25 cents.
Lecture begins at a quarter before 8 o'clock.
Tickets for sale at the Sabbath School Emporium of J. C. Garrigues & Co., No. 608 Arch Street; also at the Church, on the evening of the Lecture.

"SERMON TO YOUNG MEN."—THE fifth of the series will be preached To-morrow evening at 7½, by Rev. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., in the NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SIXTH Street, above Green. Subject, "The Song of the Morning Stars." Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. W. HENRY, D. D. at 10½ A. M. Young men are especially invited to be present.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION of the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth, will be held on Tuesday evening, March 9, when the Annual Report will be read and an Address on "Success" delivered by Rev. THOS. D. ANDERSON, D. D., of New York. [3 6 3

FOURTH MUSICAL AND LITE- RARY ENTERTAINMENT, in the WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, for the benefit of the Church. Lecture by JOHN J. PINKERTON, Esq., of West Chester. Subject—"Sir Philip Sidney, the Gentleman." Admission, Fifty Cents. 3 6 2*

CLINTON STREET CHURCH, TENTH Street, below Spruce.—The Rev. Dr. MARCH will preach To-morrow (Sunday) Morning at 10½, and Rev. Dr. HERRICK JOHNSON in the Evening at 7½ o'clock. All persons cordially invited to attend.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE next Sermon to Children in the CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EIGHTH Street above Arch, will be preached to-morrow afternoon, at half-past 3 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. A. REED, D. D.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HEIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH, MELON Street, above Twelfth.—Services To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by Rev. WILLIAM B. CULLISS. Sunday School at 9:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. All are welcome.

REV. G. A. PELTZ WILL PREACH To-morrow Morning and Evening at the TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MECHANICS WHO ARE HIS- TORICALLY of a series for the people, at 7½ P. M., LUTHERBAUM TWELFTH and OXFORD Streets, by Rev. N. M. PRIME, 10½ A. M.: 'The End of the Great Dialogue.' Pews free.

THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHINGTON SQUARE.—Rev. HERRICK JOHNSON, D. D., Pastor, will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. MARCH at 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Divine service To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and service for the young at 3 o'clock P. M. Prayer meeting on Saturday evening, at ½ to 8 o'clock.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets.—During Lent the Sunday afternoon services will be omitted. Service To-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D., WILL preach in the WESTERN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SEVENTEENTH and FILBERT Streets, Sabbath, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH Street, above Race.—Rev. J. NEILL, will preach at 10½, and Rev. R. W. HUSPHRIES, pastor, at 7½.

REV. JOHN S. SANDS, OF PITTS- burg in the NORTH U. P. CHAPEL, MASTER Street, above Fifteenth, To-morrow at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. 1*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GIRARD MARK LODGE, NO. 214, A. Y. M.
GRAND VISITATION of the Grand Chapter Officers, on TUESDAY Evening, March 9, at 6 o'clock. The members are particularly requested to be present. By order of
JOHN H. ISRAEL, W. M.
J. ATLEE WHITE, Secretary. 3 6 3t*

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCARIN TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERIN. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. It is delightfully fragrant, transparent, and incomparable as a Toilet Soap. For sale by all Druggists.
J. & G. A. WRIGHT,
2 4 No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

NOTICE.—I AM NO LONGER EXtracting Teeth without pain for the Colton Dental Association. Persons wishing teeth extracted absolutely without pain by fresh Nitrous Oxide Gas, will find me at No. 1027 WALNUT Street. Charges suit all.
1 26 3m DR. F. R. THOMAS.

COFFEES ROASTED ON A NEW Principle, retaining all the aroma and true flavor, are the best. On sale by
FAIRTHORNE & CO.,
No. 205 N. NINTH and
1 30tuth6m No. 1036 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—AN OPPORTUNITY IS offered to procure agent or y ac es of desirable Land, contiguous to the improvements directly north of the built-up portions of the city, at very low price. Persons wishing to join in forming an Association for the purchase of it, and thus acquire homesteads at first cost and on easy terms will meet at the AMERICAN MECHANICS' HALL, FOURTH and GEORGE Streets, upper saloons, on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 8 o'clock.
3 6 2t* JAMES P. DAVIS, Surveyor.

APPRENTICES' LIBRARY COMPANY. —The annual meeting of this Company will be held at the Library, S. W. corner of ARCH and FIFTH Streets, on THIRD DAY (Tuesday) EVENING NEXT the 9th instant, at 8 o'clock.
The Annual Report will be read and an election for managers be held.
A general attendance is requested to see the new arrangements made, etc., which are now very handsome and convenient.
THOMAS RIDGWAY, Secretary.
3d month (March) 1869. 3 5 3t*

REMEMBER THAT
JAMES E. MURDOCH
READS A CHOICE SELECTION
ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 8,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Tickets at Trumpler's, No. 936 Chesnut street, and at the Hall on the evening.
Reserved seats, 50 cents. 3 6 2t*

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE will be held at CONCERT HALL, on THURSDAY NEXT, March 11, at 10 o'clock. Valedictory by Dr. B. B. WILSON, Professor of Surgery. The Public are respectfully invited. 3 6 4t*

AN IMPORTANT MEETING OF LOTholders of Philadelphia Cemetery will be held on MONDAY EVENING, March 8, at 7 o'clock, at the House of Industry, CATHARINE street, above Seventh. Let every Lot holder be present. By order of the Board of Managers.
1t ELLSWORTH H. HULTS, Secretary.

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A. KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary 1 11 6m

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1869.
City Warrants registering to 12,000 paid on presentation.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
3 3 6t City Treasurer.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
OFFICE GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
No. 1302 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, March 4, 1869.
NOTICE.
The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect March 15, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this office.
S. B. KINGSTON,
3 5 9 General Freight Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
MARCH 1, 1869.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 11th instant.
3 2 10t WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

"A PENNY SAVED IS EQUAL TO two Earned."—The time to save money is when you earn it and the way to save it is by depositing a portion of it weekly in the old FRANKLIN SAVING FUND, No. 136 S. FOURTH Street, below Chesnut. Money in large or small amounts received, and five per cent. interest allowed. Open daily from 9 to 3, and on Monday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.
2 16 CYRUS CADWALLADER, Treasurer.

THIS SPRING STRENGTHEN AND impart iron to the blood by the use of ELLIS' IRON BITTERS; tonic and palatable. For sale by druggists everywhere. 2 4 tuths

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

EARLES' GALLERIES,
No. 816 CHESNUT Street.
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
PICTURE FRAMES,
FINE ENGRAVINGS,
CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
12 31 thstu3mp No. 816 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH PENN HOTEL, NO. 445 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, is NOW OPEN, on the European plan. A. STETSON, Superintendent. Rooms to rent, with or without board; boarding, with or without rooms. 3 5 1m

THE INAUGURATION IS OVER.

Hat all battered!
Clothes all tattered!
Been to the inauguration!
What a mighty demonstration!
All the men of all the nation
Formed a monstrous congregation,
Crowding, squeezing, jamming, pushing,
Shoving, elbowing, and rushing,
Treading on each other's toes,
Tearing everybody's clothes.
Suffering people by the thousand,
Gnashed their teeth, and knit their brows, and
Said they wouldn't come again
In such a crowd of pushing men,
But stay at home and save their clothes,
And not have folks stand on their toes.

But everybody knows
We can buy new Spring Clothes,
For the nation's people all,
At the GREAT BROWN HALL.

Let us buy them!
Clothes for everybody!
Nobody need go tattered!
For Spring Clothes are so cheap!
AT
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
GREAT BROWN-STONE HALL,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING
OF
PAPER PATTERNS
OF
London, Paris, and New York Fashions.
J. C. MAXWELL,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF
LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS,
No. 1032,
S. E. Corner of Eleventh and Chesnut Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Begs leave to inform the ladies that he has added a
PATTERN DEPARTMENT
To his establishment, where a complete assortment of the Latest Novelties in
PAPER PATTERNS
Can at all times be found.
The styles in vogue this spring will be opened on
MONDAY, March 8, 1869.
Additions will constantly be made on the arrival of every steamer from Europe.
Patterns for MISSES and CHILDREN will be made a SPECIALTY, and ladies may rely on getting plain patterns accurately cut to measure, of any style required, at a few moments' notice.
Sets for Merchants and Dressmakers at LOWEST TERMS, and promptly expressed to all parts of the United States.
An easy and a perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Also, a full assortment of the latest NOVELTIES IN DRESS AND COAT TRIMMINGS.
Small fancy orders and Plaiting and Goffering executed at a few hours' notice. 1t

REMOVAL
OF THE
TEMPLE OF FASHION.
Second Grand Opening of Spring Fashions,
MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1869.
For the better convenience of her patrons,
MRS. M. A. BINDER
Has Removed her Dress Trimmings and Paper Pattern Store.
To the N. W. Corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
Where she will be happy to see her friends and customers. BRILLIANT NOVELTIES of SPECIAL INTEREST. Elegantly trimmed Patterns of latest, and most reliable styles for Ladies' and Children' Dresses in endless variety, plain and trimmed, many styles of which are manufactured on the premises, and cannot be found elsewhere, single, and in sets for dress makers and dealers wholesale and retail. MRS. BINDER flatters herself that her late novelties will not be surpassed by any giving her personal attention to all branches of her department. The acknowledged superiority, both as regards their reliability and designs, and the patronage extended to her, render comment unnecessary.
"A POSITIVE FACT."
Mrs. Binder has the finest assortment of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings in the city, at the lowest prices. Dress and Cloak Making; Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance. Orders executed at short notice. Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Laces, Ribbons, Bridal Veils and Wreaths, Fine Jewelry, and Fancy Goods. Pinking and Goffering. Cutting and Fitting. A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught; price, $2 50, with chart. Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. Do not forget our new location, N. W. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets 3 6 3tuth2

1115. WM. T. HOPKINS' 1115.
LADIES' EMPORIUM,
No. 1115 CHESNUT St. (Girard Row).
Largest assortment and Best and Cheapest Goods in the city, in all the following lines:—
Manufacturer of Hopkins' Celebrated Champion Hoop Skirts, for Ladies, Misses, and Children, in over four hundred styles, shapes, lengths, and sizes.
Coteil, Satine, and Jaunes Corsets, in eight different styles, manufactured expressly for our own sales, from $1 60 to $5.
33 different styles of superior fitting French woven Whalebone CORSETS from $1 to $7.
14 varieties of extra handsome Whalebone Corsets, from 75 cents to $2 50.
Shoulder Braces, Madam Foy's Corset Skirt Supporters, etc.
Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corset, highly recommended by physicians, from $3 to $7.
FULL LINES OF LADIES' UNDERGARMENTS.
5½ Bartram & Fantom's Family Sewing Machines, being gratuitously distributed to our customers for the purpose of getting them introduced. 2 25 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.

A CARD.—ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
JAMES PILGRIM'S
GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 8,
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
THE GREAT TALENT IN THE COUNTRY
WILL APPEAR ON THE OCCASION
And for the first time in this country will be performed the elegant Comedy of
DAVID GARRICK.
THE AUTHOR, ACTOR, AND MANAGER
Mr. BOOTH as.....DAVID GARRICK
Supported by a full and talented company.
THE GREAT VELOCIPEDE RACE
for the Championship of America by four competent Artists. Umpire, Wm. H. Tambach, M. D.
GREAT OLIO ENTERTAINMENT.
And James Pilgrim's great Historical Irish Drama, in three acts, of
ROBERT EMMETT,
THE MARTYR OF IRISH LIBERTY.
Robert Emmett.....Mr. E. L. Tilton
Darby O'Gill.....Mr. Wm. Carlton
And over 200 other prominent Artists, who have kindly volunteered, will appear. Due notice will be given of their names, etc.
Orchestra under the direction of the distinguished Dr. Cunningham. 1t

PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY, JUCUNDA, Agriculturist, and other Strawberry; Lawton Blackberry Plants; Hartford, Concord, and other Grape Vines. For sale by
T. S. & C. E. FLETCHER,
3 3 1f Delanco, N. J.

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.—PEACH, Apple, Pear, and Cherry, Dwarf and Standard. Large size. Small fruits by the dozen, hundred, or thousand. Circulars gratis. Address JOHN PERKINS, Moorestown, N. J. 1t

WILLIAM B. GREEN, BRICKLAYER, NO. 1520 S. FIFTH Street. 2 12 1mrp

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 18 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 23 3m

INSURANCE.

THE NATIONAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
United States of America,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Chartered by Special Act of Congress,
Approved July 25, 1868.
CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000
BRANCH OFFICE:
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING,
PHILADELPHIA,
Where the business of the Company is transacted, and to which all general correspondence should be addressed.

DIRECTORS.

CLARENCE H. CLARK,	E. A. ROLLINS,
JAY COOKE,	HENRY D. COOKE,
JOHN W. ELLIS,	WM. E. CHANDLER,
W. G. MOORHEAD,	JOHN D. DEFREES,
GEORGE F. TYLER,	EDWARD DODGE,
J. HINCKLEY CLARK,	H. C. FAHNESTOCK.

OFFICERS.
CLARENCE H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.
JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.
HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice-President.
EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.
E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Sec'y.
FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.
J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A., Washington.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief Medical Department U. S. N., Washington.
D. W. BLISS, M. D., Washington.

SOLICITORS AND ATTORNEYS.
Hon. WM. E. CHANDLER, Washington, D. C.
GEORGE HARDING, Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ADVANTAGES
Offered by this Company are:—
It is a National Company, chartered by special act of Congress, 1868.
It has a paid-up capital of $1,000,000.
It offers low rates of premium.
It furnishes larger insurance than other companies for the same money.
It is definite and certain in its terms.
It is a home company in every locality.
Its policies are exempt from attachment.
There are no unnecessary restrictions in the policies.
Every policy is non-forfeitable.
Policies may be taken which pay to the insured their full amount and return all the premiums, so that the insurance costs only the interest on the annual payments.
Policies may be taken that will pay to the insured, after a certain number of years, during life an annual income of one-tenth the amount named in the policy.
No extra rate is charged for risks upon the lives of females. [8 8 wsrp
It insures not to pay dividends, but at so low a cost that dividends will be impossible.

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES
FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
The HANDSOME BROWN STONE RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, and 4113 SPRUCE Street, and GREY STONE DOUBLE RESIDENCE, No. 4119 PINE Street.
C. J. FELL & BRO.,
2 13 stuthstm No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE—WEST PHILADELPHIA, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street, Double Three-story Frame DWELLING and Extension, well built, with every convenience; has 18 rooms, including 9 full-sized chambers. Lot 50 by 143 feet. Price, $15,000. Apply until March 13, on premises, between 9 and 5 o'clock. 3 6 3t*

A DESIRABLE DWELLING AT PRIVATE SALE, situated on Tioga street, third house west of Twentieth, north side, one-half square from Tioga station, Germantown Railroad. Lot 50 by 230 feet. Stable 22 by 15 feet. Apply on the premises, or to JONES & WEBSTER,
2 20 stuth No. 50 N. FIFTH Street.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.—FOR SALE Two of the handsomest Residences on Chesnut street; lots 100 feet front. WM. B. WEIR, No. 3936 CHESNUT Street. 3 4 6t*

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,
The Desirable Residence, No. 1614 CHESNUT Street,
Containing TEN ROOMS, with all the modern improvements. Apply to GUMMEY & SONS,
2 23 No. 733 WALNUT Street.

TO LET,
THE OFFICES
In the New Building of the
"Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce."
Applications will be received by the undersigned, from 12 M. to 3 P. M., daily.
SAMUEL L. WARD, Treasurer.
3 6 3t Office, No. 10 SECOND FLOOR.

FOR RENT.—PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT Street, for Store or Office.
Also,
OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
6 24 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

TO LET—A LARGE MODERN-BUILT House, Coach House, Tenant House, and five acres of ground, handsomely laid out, two minutes walk from Day's Lane Station, Germantown. Apply to [2 23 12t* J. ARMSTRONG.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—FOR RENT, in a central location, on Arch street, a very desirable corner office, with sleeping room, etc. Apply to RICHARDSON & JANNEY,
3 4 thstu4t* No. 306 S. FOURTH Street.

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 112 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

WANTS.

WANTED TO RENT, WITH PRIVIlege of purchase, a Modern Dwelling, medium size about $12,500.
Address, L. L. A., this Office. 3 5 2t*

WANTED—A MEDIUM-SIZED HOUSE in the southwestern part of Germantown, to buy or rent. Address B., No. 306 WALNUT St. 3 6 2t*

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address, with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16 No. 400 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1tf

BRADBURY'S AND OTHER PIANOS. Taylor & Farley Organs, only at WILLIAM G. FISCHER'S, No. 1018 ARCH St. 3 6 1m

CHICKERING
Grand, Square and Upright
PIANOS.
DUTTON'S,
11 24f No. 914 CHESNUT Street.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKER & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
3 2 WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

FLOUR.

WM. B. THOMAS & CO.,
THIRTEENTH and WILLOW Sts.,
MANUFACTURERS
OF
"PASTRY,"
"PREMIUM,"
"RED STONE,"
AND
UNEQUALLED XXX BAKERS' FLOUR,
ALL [3 17 tm
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
Flour Dealers and Grocers, Take Notice.
LANGLEY'S
CELEBRATED FAMILY FLOUR
Again in the Market.
"Ivory Sheaf," "Rural,"
"Neds," "Langley."
The above brands of FLOUR are now arriving from the mills, and will be constantly on hand, and for sale in lots to suit to purchasers, by
BROOKE, COLKET & CO.,
FLOUR AND GRAIN DEALERS,
1727, 1729, 1731 and 1733 MARKET St.,
2 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

BANNER MILLS FLOUR
OF
SAINT LOUIS.
We are the exclusive Agents in this city for these celebrated FLOURS, which we are selling to the trade at manufacturers' prices.
FOUR DIFFERENT GRADES.
CHICK & CHISHOLM,
No. 248 NORTH BROAD STREET,
2 11 thstu1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
2 19 1mrp East of Front street.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WATCH CASES,
And Dealers in American and Foreign
WATCHES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
MANUFACTORY, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.

WM. B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, 3 2 2d floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

ENGAGEMENT AND WEDDING RINGS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF COIN AND 18 KARAT ALWAYS ON HAND.
LEWIS LADOMUS & CO., Jewellers,
rp **NO. 802 CHESNUT STREET.**

HARDWARE.

(ESTABLISHED 1830.)
IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS.
Great Reductions in Price of Hardware.
Immense Bargains!!!
HENRY L. ELDER & SON,
No. 1321 MARKET Street.
5000 dozen 1¼ inch Frame Pulleys, in lots, 26 cents per dozen.
3000 gross Screws, to suit, 24 cents per gross.
3000 sets Shutter Hinges, complete in lots, 75 cents per set.
370 Single Iron Jack Planes, 75 cents each.
2000 dozen Butts, at less than manufacturers' prices.
2700 kegs Nails, $3 per keg, of the following brands:—
ANCHOR!
JUNIATA!!
DUNCANNON!!!
An large assortment of HARDWARE at very low prices. 2 2 1m 2 2m4p

GROCERIES, ETC.

STILTON CHEESE.
Just in Store, a New Invoice of
VERY FINE STILTON CHEESE.
ALSO,
Choice English Cheddar.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. Corner ROAD and WALNUT Sts.,
tuths PHILADELPHIA.

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break, and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the convenience of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

NEW YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, March 6, 1869.

The literary world of the United States is by this time aware that the damages accorded to Mr. Charles Reade in his recent suit are placed at six cents; but that literary world is not perhaps so well aware of the number of authors that were quoted from in order to prove that "Griffith Gaunt" was a wicked book. Milton and Mrs. Henry Wood were hauled over alternately, and "Paradise Lost" and "East Lynne" were placed side by side. Dickens, Trollope, Wilkie Collins, Dumas, and Miss Braddon came in for their share of praise and blame, but the American authors, I am happy to say, had their fair fame left unimpugned.

Such a crush and rush as there was at the French Theatre ball on inauguration night! Perhaps the very cream of respectability was not represented, but then there were plenty of beautiful women and fast men—and beauty and "fastness" are the next best things to bravery and virtue. Before the doors of the theatre, in Fourteenth street, a heavy crowd waited until midnight, shouting out volleys of sneering remarks as the fair and flashily-undressed dames passed. "O my! ain't she scrumptious?" "Look at them perambulators, Jim!" "Good as the *Black Crook* any day." Nor were these remarks without reason. The ladies who trod upon one another's heels in their passage into the French Theatre seemed to have arrived at the progressive conviction that brevity is the soul of fashion as well as of wit, for their toilettes, like that of Talleyrand's belle, began too late and ended too early. Busts, legs, and hair are women's three claims to personal consideration now-a-nights. Accordingly the *bal des artistes* at the French Theatre was an overbrimming assemblage of blonde locks, perambulators in tights, and bosoms in nothing worth mentioning. I am afraid to say how many women were there in the costume of the pastry cook in *Genevieve*. I admired them in the ball-room immensely, and I pitied them out of it, when I saw them stepping out after midnight in that bitter March wind, and walking collectedly to their carriages with nothing to protect those tender "bicycles" except the pink fleshings that clung to them like skin. "Camille" forgot all about her couch. A light lace veil thrown loosely about the neck was all she deigned to wear while "Alfredo" was looking after her carriage. But probably the poor thing was warm enough inside, for the champagne flowed like water. About half past 12 o'clock, too, an accident occurred which, had the character of the ball been frigidly respectable, would have sent half the ladies home to bed in hysterics. This was none other than the breaking down of the floor over the seats in the parquette. Considering the crash that was made the consternation was very slight, and that little was allayed by the sudden appearance in one of the upper boxes of a fluent young man—the theatrical critic, in fact, of one of the Sunday papers here—who addressed the assembly first in English and then in French, and assured them that the floor would be mended in fifteen minutes. The sequel proved him better than his word. In ten minutes the breach was filled up, and by 1 o'clock the *Can can* was in full blast. The anxiety that is manifested, by-the-by, by pious and respectable people, to see this *Can can* is most remarkable. People who have scarcely ever been to balls before go to the fancy dress ones here, when it is probable French actresses will appear and the *Can-can* be enacted. It is something to say you have seen it. Having seen it once, you would no more cross the street to witness a repetition than you would take a voyage to Otaheite to witness the performance of national dances by the Traviatas of that clime.

The keeper of a swimming school at the foot of Sixty-sixth street has been unsuccessfully trying to Barnumize the public with a whale. The whale was made to order from a fac-simile furnished by imagination, and was provided inside with accommodations for three men, whose duty it was to work its intricate machinery. This machinery imitated the effects produced by the lungs and the muscular system of the animal, and enabled it to splurge and flounder with the most cetaceous lifelikeness. The natatorium keeper then did what would have been a very wise thing if what he had first done had been honest—he advertised the whale in all the newspapers, and drew an immense crowd to the swimming-school. The three impious Jonahs confined in the cetacean abdomen did their work well. The crowd screamed and clapped their hands, as New York crowds will. It was a sure pop this time, and they had got a big thing: but, alas! it always happens that the *enfant terrible* is lurking about somewhere. The boy is the father of the man, and the *enfant terrible* is the procreator of the adult spoil sport. One of the on-lookers, whose eyes should have been better employed, and who managed to remain unobserved after the others had withdrawn, saw the three Jonahs emerge after the performances were over. He told his friends, and the whole party set to work on the great fish-fraud, and in a few moments had demolished it. The proprietor meanwhile eloped, and will find it profitable, for the future, to restrict his advertisements to natatorial facts.

I mentioned the other day that a murderous attack had been made on the inmate of a carriage who was supposed to be Judge Bedford, but who happened to be his brother, Dr. Bedford, and that the Judge had incurred the spite of a herd of ruffians on account of the heavy sentences he had lately pronounced on various criminals. It has transpired that a still more murderous outrage had been planned against District Attorney Courtney, and for the same reason. The chief transgressor suspected is a native of your city, a "Philadelphia *Jack*," for whose precedents I refer you to your felon files, and probably you will find his picture in the Rogues' Gallery at Fifth and Chesnut. The plan was broached in Ludlow Street Jail when *Jack* was on a visit to some friends. The remarkable thing is how Jack and his friends in prison came to be permitted to hold together such uninterrupted conference that a $100 note was allowed to be slipped into Jack's hands on the condition that he would waylay Courtney the first dark night, and settle his hash with a club first and a razor afterwards. Neither the club nor the razor, however, has been brought into requisition. The detectives have, however, and are busy tracing out Philadelphia Jack.

Occasionally a voice comes to us from the interior of the House of Detention. That voice belongs to James Logan, number two, who, having been held as a witness for eight weeks, is anxious either to hand in his evidence, or to figure in the prisoner's box, or to be discharged. Yesterday he addressed a plaintive note to this effect to the Mayor. I think, also, he would have no objection to shake hands with those $2000 which Oakey Hall the Munificent promised to supply out of his own private purse.

We are going soon to enjoy quite a batch of small novelties in the way of amusement. Kate Reignolds is living quietly in town, preparing for *The Shadow of a Crime*, and *Richelieu at Sixteen*, and looking very young, considering she is young no longer, and the amount of travel she has endured. Miss Mariott, the English tragedienne, will make her first appearance in this country on the 29th of the present month as "Hamlet." There are various opinions entertained as to her probability of success. Abroad Miss Mariott's *soubriquet* is the "Elephant;" and since sylphs seem to possess the only attractions popular here at present, it is scarcely safe to assert that elephantine charms will draw large houses. At any rate, Miss Mariott has a reputation as an actress, which is more than Mrs. Scott Siddons had, and the *role* of "Hamlet," enacted by a female, may be called a tragic leg-part in the legitimate business, as much so as Rosalind is in comedy. Then Mr. Jehin Prume, who has already concertized here somewhat, is going to try his hand again. As a violinist he is great; as anything else he is said to be nothing. Of him (as it was similarly said of Goldsmith), he plays like an angel and talks like poor Poll. *On dit* that he is excessively illiterate and understands absolutely nothing but "the fiddle and the bow." Then, on the 5th of April, the French (*not* the English) *opera bouffe* is to have a permanent home at the little theatre now known as Brougham's, and John is to go I don't know where. Perhaps to England, where he has hosts of friends. I am afraid he has been "Playing with Fire," and in the management of a theatre has discovered too many "Flies in the Web." Finally, a young German named Moesinger, who has learned English, is to *debut* next Wednesday evening, at the New York Theatre, in the play of *Hirko, or King and Executioner;* adapted for him from the German, by Professor Frobisher. Great things are said of Mr. Moesinger by his agents. I saw the young gentleman yesterday morning. He looks not more than twenty-five or six, has a swarthy complexion, like a Spaniard, long black hair and black burning eyes, suggestive of some of the thousand faces in Vandyke's pictures. Sixthly (as Verges would say), Miss Kellogg is going to essay "Violetta" in *La Traviata*, at the Academy on Monday night, and Miss Lisa Weber takes her bright hair and her blonde wig away from Nibio's after this evening, and Mr. Becket, the astounding "Hassarac" of *The Forty Thieves*, returns to London.

Fire Marshal Bracket is distinguishing himself in his way as much as Assessor Webster in his. He has been making a raid on the insurance companies, and insisting that they shall make monthly returns of their losses, or, at least, at certain intervals, as often as subsequent consideration may prove to be best, hand in such statements of their receipts and expenditures as the public has a right to be made acquainted with.

ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the last *opera bouffe* performances will be given this afternoon and evening. In the afternoon *La Grande Duchesse* will be performed, and in the evening the first act of *La Perichole*, the second act of *Orphee aux Enfers*, and a new piece in one act entitled *Mons. Choufleuri*.

AT THE WALNUT the *Emerald Ring* will be presented this afternoon and evening.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of the *Follies of a Night* and the drama of the *Corsican Brothers* will be given this evening.

On Monday *Much Ado About Nothing* will be produced.

AT THE CHESNUT Mrs. Pyne Galton and Miss Blanche Galton will have a benefit this evening, and the Galton troupe will make their last appearance. The farce of the *Loan of a Lover* and the operetta of *A Marriage by Lanterns* will be performed.

On Monday Bachman & Gardiner's Dramatic Company will appear.

On Monday, March 15 the burlesque of the *Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be presented under the management of C. D. Hess & Co., of the Crosby Opera House, Chicago. This burlesque will be placed upon the stage in handsome style. The sale of seats will commence on Wednesday morning.

AT THE AMERICAN the Japanese will appear for the last times this afternoon and evening.

THE THEATRE COMIQUE will reopen on Monday with Risley's Japanese Troupe.

MR. MADISON OBREY will give one of his attractive musical entertainments at the Assembly Building this evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will perform at Musical Fund Hall this afternoon.

THE ARABIAN NIGHTS' ENTERTAINMENT, at Concert Hall, is sufficiently varied and attractive to suit all tastes. In addition to the fifty fine pictures which are explained by a lecturer, a number of competent artistes appear in songs, character sketches, and musical performances, and one hundred handsome gifts are distributed to the audience at each entertainment. A matinee to-day.

THE CHESNUT STREET SKATING RING, corner of Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, will be thrown open for skating this evening. We are having all our winter at the commencement of spring, and the despairing proprietors of the Chesnut Street Rink, who have wasted weary days and nights during the last three months in watching the thermometer, have at last been rewarded for their patience. The water has "friz" at the Chesnut Street Rink, and the holders of season tickets can evolutionize to their hearts' content. A grand instrumental concert will be given by Beck's Philadelphia Band, which will add to the interest of the occasion. As there is no knowing how long the ice will last, skaters would do well to make the most of the present opportunity.

CITY ITEMS.

SPRING OVERCOATS.—*A fine assortment, unequalled by any in Philadelphia, in style, make, and fit, at prices ranging from $6 upwards. Call and examine.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE LARGEST WORKSHOP OF THE BODY is the Liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally a *sick headache* sets in, with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system becomes clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becoming cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition DR. D. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of Biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

GOOD NEWS FOR SEWERS.

Spool Cotton. Price reduced.
Six spools for 25 cents!
Six spools for 25 cents!!
Six spools for 25 cents!!!

This Cotton, after a year's trial, finds no rival. It has proved the strongest, smoothest, and best adapted for hand or machine use; and in all cases, when measured, *exceeds two hundred yards* to the spool. Its very large demand proves its great worth.

JOHN M. FINN,
Southeast corner Arch and Seventh streets.

WHETHER YOU WILL INSURE your life on the stock or mutual plan, whether you will go in at life rates or on an endowment, are *comparatively* small questions. The great thing is to determine that you will insure your life on *some* plan, and that at once. One advantage of the "American Life of Philadelphia" is that it insures on ALL the approved plans now in use, and that at *low rates*.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANOS possess the most superb action, with unusual purity of tone, which is one of lovely softness and great brilliancy. The agents, No. 927 Chesnut street, exhibit thirty-four premiums over all others.

THE COMBINATION of a central location for business with a quiet and retired home is afforded by the addition of forty suits of rooms to the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Travellers will find this hotel one of the best in the land.

TWO BILLIARD HALLS, supplied with Phelan's tables, are among the minor adjuncts of that pattern hostelrie, the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON. Messrs. Rice keep pace with all the demands of guests.

BLUE DRESS COATS are the order of the day for evening dress. A full assortment at CHARLES STOKES & Co.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The early attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots and Shoes, to be sold by catalogue, on Monday morning, March 8, at 10 o'clock, by C. D. McCrea & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market street.

THE TIME HAS COME

For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.
For	Spring Overcoats.

We have them for $6·50. All prices up to $25.
We have them for $6·50. All prices up to $25.
We have them for $6·50. All prices up to $25.
We have them for $6·50. All prices up to $25.
We have them for $6·50. All prices up to $25.
We have them for $6·50. All prices up to $25.

WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
THE COR. OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

DIED.

EYRE.—On Seventh-day morning, 3d month, 6th, 1869, JONAS PRESTON EYRE, in the 75th year of his age.

To be buried from the residence of his son-in-law, George Wilson Chester, Pa., on Third-day, the 9th instant, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited.

FAIRGRIEVF.—This morning, MARY, wife of the late James J. Fairgrieve, aged 53 years.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

HAINES.—In Germantown, on the evening of the 5th instant, ANN HAINES, in her 77th year.

Her friends are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence on Second-day afternoon, the 8th instant, at 3½ o'clock.

LAMONT.—Suddenly, on the 4th instant, CLARA VIRGINIA, wife of Dayton Lamont, and daughter of Bartholomew and Sarah Ghegan, in the 19th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 1027 Sarah street, above Richmond, on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

MCELHANEY.—On the 4th instant, MARY MCELHANEY, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mrs. Dougherty, No. 434 Dillwyn street, below Willow, on Monday morning at 8½ o'clock.

MALSEED.—On Thursday morning, the 4th instant, MARY, widow of the late John Malseed, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 848 S Second street, on Monday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—On the morning of the 3d instant, after a short and painful illness, CATHERINE, wife of Daniel Smith, in the 32d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, Stephen Ridney, No. 2402 Pennsylvania avenue, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Moriah Cemetery.

WILLS.—On the 4th instant, EDWARD MORTON, son of Thomas Edward and Mary Louisa Wills, in the 19th year of his age.

His relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 303 S. Third street, on Monday morning, the 8th instant at 10 o'clock.

AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

SEE ITS RATES AND PLANS BEFORE INSURING ELSEWHERE.

ALEX. WHILLDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 6 10

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS
FOR LIFE INSURANCE,
AND ALL PERSONS CONTEMPLATING INSURANCE, WILL DO WELL TO SEE
Mr. H. G. WILSON, at the Office of the
PENN MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESNUT Street,
1 16 stuth tf PHILADELPHIA.

MCCXXVIII.—I WOULD RESPECTFULLY inform Undertakers that, in order to meet the increased demand for my patent BURIAL CASKETS, I have taken the large Factory at No. 1228 RIDGE AVENUE.
With my enlarged facilities I am now prepared to supply promptly all orders in city or country.
3 4 thstu tf P. S. EARLEY.

CIGARS.
HAVANA CIGARS.

Fresh lots imported by every steamer, viz.: Partagas; Cabanas; Cabargas; Comerciante; Murias; Upmann; Ramilleter; Espanola; Figaro, etc., comprising a splendid assortment of sizes, offered at low prices.

Also, continue manufacturing the cigars so well and favorably known under our copyrighted, standard brands of

"MARIANA RITA." "FRA DIAVOLO."
"FLEUR DE LYS." "LOUIS D'OR."

Great variety of sizes; good quality at low cost.

Call and examine or send for samples.

S. FUGUET & SONS,
IMPORTERS and MANUFACTURERS,
2 27 tfrp No. 229 S. FRONT STREET.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 20

DRY GOODS.
1869. CENTRAL 1869.
CLOTH EMPORIUM.

Men's Coatings, Fancy Cassimeres, Black Cloths, Black Doeskins, Boys' Goods, Ladies' Cloakings, Mixed Cloths, Plain Cloths, Fancy Cloths, Opera Cloths.

Spring Weight Velveteens, Super Quality.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER respectfully announce that during the season now opening they propose to offer the largest stock and most attractive assortment of all kinds of Cloths that they have ever offered. Being determined to make our house the Central Emporium for this description of goods, we have collected for the present season every desirable style and make of Cloths that the market presents for

Ladies', Men's, and Boys' Wear.

Our stock of Ladies' Cloakings in particular is very extensive, and bought at the manufacturers' lowest *cash* rates. It will be to the interest of all who intend to buy this kind of goods during the coming season to call on us, as we offer by far the largest assortment to be found, and at prices that cannot be surpassed anywhere.

We invite dealers, both city and country, to examine our stock, as our prices are as low as the same goods can be sold in whole packages by any wholesale house, while we offer many styles that are confined exclusively to ourselves.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL CLOTH EMPORIUM,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

H. STEEL & SON,
NOS. 712 AND 715 NORTH TENTH ST.,

Opened to-day a job lot of the finest imported RICH PRINTED FRENCH PIQUES, AT 75 CTS.
Plain, White, Pink and Buff French Piques, WHITE PIQUES, 25 CTS. TO $1·25.
HANDSOME STYLES OF FRENCH PERCALES.
French Percale Shirtings at 37½ cents.
New styles American Percales at 37½ cents.

Silk and Wool Poplins for Suits.
PLAIN AND MOTTLED, $1 25 to $2.

Peplin Dress Stuffs for Suits
PLAIN MOTTLED AND STRIPED, 25 cents to $1.
Black Alpaca Poplins, all qualities.

Black French Alpacas.
$2 BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, 25 IN. WIDE.
Black Gro Grains in Low, Medium, and Finest Qualities, at Moderate Prices.
Colored Dress Silks, in great variety, at low prices.
SILK AND LINEN POPLINETTES.
PLAIN, STRIPES AND PLAIDS.

1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN—LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!

Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.

SPECIALTIES JUST OPENED.
Rich Black Silks,
Superb Silk Poplins,
Spring Delaines and Calicoes,
Cassimeres, Table Linens, Napkins, Etc.

Ladies can ride to our door from any part of the city, and we assure them it will more than compensate them in one visit and purchase.

JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN,
2 12 PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS FOR THIS WEEK
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. Corner of NINTH and MARKET.

American Gros Grain Silks, $2·25.
Case 11-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Cases Water-Proofs, $1 and $1·25.
Black Poplin Cashmere, $1.
Striped Ginghams, Browns, Blues, etc.
Striped Poplins, all colors, 35 cents.
Corded and Striped Piques.
50 dozen Fringed Towels, cheap, 25 cents.
Neat Black Check Ginghams, 37½ cents.
Black Satins, bias, $2 to $3.
Two lots Spring Shawls.
Cheap Balbriggan Hosiery
63 pieces Shirtings and Prints
22 pieces Cloths, Cassimeres etc. 1 7 fsm

MILLIKEN'S
LINEN STORE,
No. 828 ARCH STREET.

NEW LINEN DRESSES,
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL
PRINTED
LINEN CAMBRICS,
Received by last Steamer from Europe.

E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
Opened This Morning,

100 Pieces PURE CHENE MOHAIRS, for Suits, 38 cents.
100 Pieces ELEGANT CHENE MOHAIRS, for Suits, 38 cents.
CHENE MOHAIRS, for Suits, 38 cents, cost over 60 cents.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS AND TOWELS.
Opened this morning 150 Pieces NEW STYLE CALICOES, at 12½ cents.

E. R. LEE,
3 4 thsu2 No. 43 N. EIGHTH St., Phila.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 20

OLD FRANKLIN HALL CLOTHING
EMPORIUM.
PAINTER, READ & ELDREDGE,
No. 321 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE REOPENED, SINCE THE RECENT FIRE,
An Entire New and Fresh Stock
OF
FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Which they are Selling at very
REDUCED PRICES.

LITERARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
MESSRS. PORTER & COATES,
WILL OPEN THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT BOOKSTORE,
IN THE SPACIOUS MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,
ADJOINING THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL (formerly occupied by J. E. Caldwell & Co.)
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10,
WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK OF
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BOOKS.

As every book will be sold at retail at WHOLESALE PRICES, book buyers will have an opportunity to buy NEW GOODS AS CHEAP AS OLD STOCK CAN BE OFFERED AT, as the whole stock HAS JUST BEEN PURCHASED FOR CASH, at the very lowest prices, and will be sold at SMALL ADVANCES.

WILLIS P. HAZARD will be happy to see all his friends and former customers at the new establishment. 3 6 8.

DRY GOODS.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.,
Will Open Monday, March 8,
SPRING AND SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
Embracing all the Choice Styles and Fabrics Imported This Season.
ALSO,
LACES,
EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
ETC. ETC.
3 3 6t

LINENS.
Our Spring Assortment of LINENS has just been opened at prices warranted to give satisfaction.
Sheetings, Napkins,
Shirtings, Towels,
Pillow Casings, Damasks,
ETC. ETC.,
OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.
WHITE GOODS
Of Every Description for Spring.

Cambrics, Nainsooks, Dimities, French Muslins, Hdkfs. India Twills, Piques, Etc.

PERKINS & CO.,
No. 9 South NINTH Street.

N. B.—We have just opened an invoice of Embossed and Embroidered Table Covers.
3 6 stuthlst 4p

SPRING WOOLLENS.
Mixed Cassimeres for Boys' Suits, 75, 87½ and $1.
Fine Cassimeres for Suits, $1, $1·25 and $1·38.
Finest makes of Cassimeres for Gentlemen's wear.
Black Doeskin Cassimeres, in variety.
Olive, Brown and Green Cloths, for "Friends."
Water proof Cloakings, Black, Brown and Gold Mixed.
Plain and Plaid Shirting Flannels, All-wool and Domet
Unshrinkable Flannels of the most approved makes.

STOKES & WOOD,
3 3 wsl SEVENTH and ARCH.

McVAUGH & DUNCAN,
No. 114 South ELEVENTH Street,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 8, WITH A FULL LINE OF
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS AND MUSLINS,
LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES,
RUFFLINGS AND FANCY ARTICLES,
Bought for cash, and will be sold at lowest market prices. 3 5 2.*

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. 1 23 3m

DRY GOODS.
GEORGE D. WISHAM,
No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street,
OPENS THIS MORNING
50 PIECES STRIPE POPLINS FOR SUITS, ONLY 37½c.
ELEGANT CHENE MOHAIRS, FOR SUITS.
BLACK ALPACA POPLINS, AN AUCTION BARGAIN.
PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES. PIQUES.
2000 YARDS OF HANDSOME PIQUES—CHEAP.
Will open this morning, the cheapest stock of Towels and Table Linen in the city.
AT WISHAM'S CHEAP STORE.
EIGHTH STREET EMPORIUM FOR BLACK SILKS.
BEING DETERMINED TO MAINTAIN OUR REPUTATION FOR SELLING THE CHEAPEST BLACK SILKS, WILL OPEN THIS MORNING HEAVY GROS GRAIN AT $2. EXTRA HEAVY AT $2 25, $2·50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4.
AT WISHAM'S, No. 7 N. EIGHTH Street.
A CARD TO THE LADIES.
ONE CASE JAPANESE SILKS, THE NEW MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND SUITS FOR THE SPRING OF 1869, PRICE $1 50; WORTH $2.
ALL THE ABOVE AT
GEORGE D. WISHAM'S
CHEAP STORE,
3 6 stuth6t NO. 7 N. EIGHTH STREET.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT,

Have just received from New York Auction, and other sources:—
3000 yards White Piques, 37½c. a yard. Same goods as have selling at 45 and 50 cents.
Corded Piques, 37½, 45, 50, 62½, 75, and 88c.
White Brilliantes, fine quality, 25, 31, 37½c.
India Twilled Long Cloths, 25, 31, 37½c.
Plaid and Stripe Nainsooks very cheap.
Plaid and Plain Organdies
Bargains in soft finish Cambrics, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Swiss Muslins, etc
Table Linens, Napkins, and Towels.
Birdeye Linens for Aprons.
Scotch Diaper, by the piece, cheap.
Best makes Shirting Linens.
Marseilles, Honeycomb, and Lancaster Quilts.
Best makes Bleached and Brown Muslins.
Pillow-Case and Sheeting Muslins.
Bargains in All-wool and Domet Flannels.
Just received, 10,000 yards Hamburg Edgings and Insertings that are very cheap.
Dimity Bands, Daisy Trimmings, Marseilles Ruffings, Magic Ruffillas, Coventry Ruffings, Sandringham Ruffings, Registered Edgings and Insertings, Tape Trimmings.
Bargains in Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery.
Ladies' Linen Hdkfs. 10, 12½, 16, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 31 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
A Large assortment of Silk Fans.
Silk Fans, Gilt Sticks etc. etc.

PRICE & WOOD,
N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT.

N. B.—Just received 10,000 yards Spring Calicos, Fast Colors, 12½ cents. 3 6 sw 3f

NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS, INSERTINGS AND FLOUNCINGS.
Just opened, a very large quantity and variety, some of which are job lots; among these are some at 40 cents, for which the importer's gold price is 51c.
The largest assortment at the lowest prices.
HEMSTITCHED LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS FOR LADIES.
Just received, a job lot of 205 dozen, one inch hem, which measure full 18 inches, at 25c. each; a finer quality at $3 a dozen—a bargain.
EMBROIDERED COLLARS.
Will open to-day a job lot 1158 Collars for 25c; importer's regular price has ranged from 40 to 90c. for this lot. Actually thrown away.
REAL CLUNY COLLARS.
Will offer to-day a lot of Real Cluny Collars for 25c., about one-fourth recent price.
PLAID AND STRIPED NAINSOOK.
Will open on Monday a few hundred pieces under regular prices—which means cheap.
CROCHET TIDIES.
Real Irish hand Crochet. Just received another lot of 34 dozen, 17 different patterns, only $1·50—same goods are selling at $3.
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS AND CURTAIN LACE.
Will open early next week a car load, by the piece and by the yard; very cheap goods, at WORNE'S Lace and Embroidery Store, No 38 N. EIGHTH Street. 1

HATS AND CAPS.
WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3m

BOARDING.
AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 11 6

BEING

A Diet for Mental Dyspeptics—A Salad for Small Salaries,

AND

A SALVE FOR BAD CUTS.

The whole carefully compounded and put up expressly for Family Use.

BY OUR SERIES EDITOR.

NUMBER CCXIII.

OPENING CEREMONIES

OF THE

COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

The Banquet at the Continental—The Principal Characters on the Scene.

The gentleman who undertook to prove that the Association must be a benefit to the city, "and must knock New York."

The gentleman who had never made a speech before, but felt that "he could not let an occasion like this pass by."

The gentleman who remembered "when Penn's state cottage stood on this very spot."

The gentleman who thought Philadelphia ought to have a steamship line to Europe, and "he would subscribe two shares himself."

This gentleman was the life of the company. He could not make a speech, but "he would sing them The Flying Trapeze."

Hints to Housemaids.

BY ONE OF THEMSELVES.

The following daily plan of work for a housemaid in a small family should be printed in bold type, and hung up in a conspicuous place in the kitchen, so that in any emergency it can at once be referred to:—

Half-past six o'clock A. M.—Rise; upon reflection, don't. Wait till your mistress rings; it won't trouble her much, and a little extra snooze will do *you* no harm. In the event of the milkman putting in an appearance at this absurdly early hour, let him knock; your master will open the door, most likely—then why need you go?

Eight—About this time you had better think of preparing breakfast. If the family are in a hurry, don't be annoyed if the water won't boil, but make the tea and coffee at once. If the family don't like it, expatiate on the virtues of patience. You will probably be told to "hold your tongue," and to "leave the room." Comply, under protest, with both requests.

Nine—You may now endeavor to snatch a hasty morsel yourself. If the bell rings answer it with your mouth full: this has always a pleasing effect, and is sure to be properly appreciated; moreover, if your master and mistress have hearts—as they haven't, as a rule—they are likely to reflect upon the distress they occasion you by interrupting you at your meals, and will refrain for the future from doing so.

Ten—Clean up the breakfast things; don't mind smashing a few cups and saucers. If crockeries were never smashed, how are the poor people who keep china shops to live? Look at it from this philanthropic point of view, and be happy.

Eleven—As soon as the master has taken his departure put his study to rights. In this you may allow your mistress to help you, inasmuch as she will turn out the pockets of her husband's dressing-gown, and appropriate all the loose half-pence she may find. Burn all the loose papers you find littering the place. Hide away all pipes and everything in the shape of tobacco. Much amusement will be caused when the master comes home. He likes to have a hunt for his slippers—all men do.

Twelve—You ought, your mistress will say, to think of your upstairs duties now: such as making the beds. Reprove her—not too severely, but more in sorrow than in anger. She mayn't like it—but what is that to you? The most efficacious medicines are not always the most toothsome. Say that in your last place you were always allowed to do your work your own way. If young, your mistress will probably give in. Rest a while; read a chapter or two of "The Nun of Nuremberg," or some such exciting romance. Let the kitchen fire out.—*Mem.* In the winter always keep the nubbly bits of coal yourself, and send only dust up stairs. Write poetry, and take your hair out of papers.

One P. M.—Your mistress will then take a snack by way of lunch, or if there are children they will dine at this hour. Be late with dinner; it improves the appetites of the youngsters, and makes them late at school: then they get into a row, and you are amply rewarded for any annoyance they may have inflicted upon you, and you can go about your work with the consoling reflection that you are at peace with all mankind.

Two—You dine now—don't hurry yourself—you can't afford to suffer from indigestion. Eat heartily, and afterwards have a nap upon the hearth-rug. Exercise after a full meal is decidedly unwholesome.

Three—Clean the steps.

Four—Make the beds.

Five—Prepare for your master's dinner. When he comes home a scene may be expected; if you send the food up stairs in a lukewarm condition your mistress will catch it. You then can ascertain how she likes it. If you have a wish of your own, you may have words with her. If so, give her warning; she can't do without you. If she says she can, pack up your traps and leave the house directly. This will show that you are not to be trifled with.

Half-past Six—Tea.

From Seven till Eleven—Flirt with the Muses. Don't clear up the dinner things, but leave them till to-morrow. Ask to go out for half an hour, and don't come in till past ten. Swear the house-clocks are all wrong. Have some supper and light literature; put your hair in papers. Don't turn off the gas at the meter; you may be blown up in the night. No matter: your mistress blows you up every day. Gals are used to skunning. Go to bed.

Sarahphim.

Are you beauteous as the rose,
Sarahphim?
Have you snub or Grecian nose,
Does a smile white teeth disclose,
Does a dimple sweet repose
In your chin?

Have you black and glossy hair,
Sarahphim?
Over forehead broad and fair—
With your arching eyebrows rare—
Do you friz or braid it there,
Sarahphim?

I am trying to surmise,
Sarahphim,
Have you sparkling, speaking eyes,
Does your bosom fall and rise,
In response to lovers' sighs,
Sarahphim?

Though our eyes have never met,
Sarahphim,
My fond heart can ne'er forget,
And 'tis wildly beating yet
For its little stranger pet,
Sarahphim.

THE NEW CODE.

The following crimes and offenses may be committed with impunity, and without fear of consequences:—

Killing—time.
Murdering—an air.
Smothering—the feelings.
Stifling—a laugh.
Striking—a balance.
Forging—anchors.
Picking—your steps.
Stealing—a kiss.
Coming—money.
Poaching—eggs.
Breaking into—a gallop.
Trespassing—on the attention.
Beating—carpets.
Shooting—Niagara, and
Setting the Delaware river on fire.

An old lady attended Episcopal service for the first time just as the congregation were rising. "Oh, don't, don't, good people!" she exclaimed; "I'm not deserving such honor. Pray, keep your seats!"

A FISH STORY.—An Alabama paper, speaking of Florida, says:—"There are also numerous small lakes of pure water, filled with fish, some of which are only a few rods in extent, while others are from two to ten miles long."

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NAGLE, COOKE & EWING,

LATE WITH

Howell & Brothers,

No. 1338 CHESNUT Street.

Trade Supplied at Manufacturers' Prices.

HOWELL & BROS.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

PAPER HANGINGS,

REMOVED TO

Nos. 3 and 5 DECATUR Street,

BELOW MARKET,

2 22 tf Between Sixth and Seventh streets.

BEAN & WARD,

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE

PAPER HANGINGS,

No. 251 South THIRD Street,

BETWEEN WALNUT AND SPRUCE,

PHILADELPHIA.

COUNTRY WORK PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO. 2 18 2

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1033 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 307 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2 25 2

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WALL Papers and Window Shades. S. F. BALDERSTON & SON, No. 902 SPRING GARDEN Street. 2 25 3m

PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,

N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,

(Entrance on FOURTH Street).

FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents.

Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circular on Patents. 3 5 smth 2

PATENT OFFICE.

Patents Procured in the United States and Europe.

Inventors wishing to take out Letters Patent for New Inventions are advised to consult with C. H. EVANS, N. W. corner FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia, whose facilities for prosecuting cases before the Patent Office are unsurpassed by any other agency. Circulars containing full information to inventors can be had on application. Models made secretly.

C. H. EVANS,

3 4 thstu 2 N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,

FORREST BUILDINGS,

No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,

AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,

No. SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.

C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.

Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 3 1 1m*

PATENTS.—WIEDERSHEIM & CO., SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.

400 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

468 7TH STREET, WASHINGTON, D.C. 2 16 1m

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putt Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 4 28

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle

CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. 1182 and 1184 MARKET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 19

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,

SHARPE & THOMPSON,

11 25 wfmsm No. 269 N. SECOND Street.

TRUNKS.

IMPROVEMENT IN TRUNKS.

ALL TRUNKS NOW MADE AT

The "Great Central" Trunk Depot,

Have Simons' Patent Safety Hasp and Bolts, which securely fastens the Trunk on both ends with heavy Bolts, and in the centre with the ordinary locks. Positively no extra charge.

GREAT CENTRAL TRUNK DEPOT,

N. W. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT Sts.

TRAVELLERS, NOTICE.

Purchase your Trunks with Simons' Triple Fastening, heavy Bolts; no fear lock breaking,

AT THE GREAT CENTRAL,

2 19 3m No. 701 CHESNUT Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands, Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,

No. 102 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

SHIPPING.

CHARLESTON, S. C.

The South and Southwest

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

EVERY THURSDAY.

The Steamships PROMETHEUS, Captain Gray, J. W. EVERMAN, Captain Vance,

WILL FORM A REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

The steamship PROMETHEUS will sail on THURSDAY, March 4, at 4 P. M.

Through bills of lading given in connection with S. C. R. R. to points in the South and Southwest.

Insurance at lowest rates. Rates of freight as low as by any other route. For freight apply to

E. A. SOUDER & CO.,

2 23 tf DOCK STREET WHARF.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option. The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf,

JOHN F. OHL,

2 25 1y Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF NEW YORK, Saturday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M.
ETNA, via Halifax, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 12 noon.
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, Mar. 6, 12 noon
KANGAROO, via Halifax, Tuesday, Mar 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, Mar. 13, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$35
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	45

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA HALIFAX

FIRST CABIN, Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE, Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$35
Halifax	20	Halifax	10
St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	40	St. John's, N. F. by Branch Steamer	25

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT.....Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 31

PRICE OF PASSAGE

in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$80

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First Cabin.....$160 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST,

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.

EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street,

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York 3 9

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINE.

The business by these lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freights, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

W. M. BAIRD & Co.,
3 22 No. 132 South Wharves.

BRANDY, WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 4 11

WILLIAM GROVES,

No. 838 SANSOM Street,

AGENT FOR

YEATMAN & GRAHAM'S

PURE CINCINNATI CATAWBA WINES. [2 22 1m

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

MT. VERNON HOTEL,

81 Monument street, Baltimore.

Elegantly Furnished, with unsurpassed Cuisine.

On the European Plan.

D. P. MORGAN.

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 06
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000 00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500 00
20,000	Phila and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, $1,130,325 25 Cost, $1,093,694 20.	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486 94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178 88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in bank $116 150 08	
	Cash in drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,

$2,603,740 09.

CAPITAL	$400,000 00
ACCRUED SURPLUS	1,018,892 89
PREMIUMS	1,184,847 20
UNSETTLED CLAIMS.	INCOME FOR 1867
$83,693 22	$350,000 00.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.

Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

Capital, $500,000.

Assets.....$2,350,000

MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.

OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Waln,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 13

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

STRICTLY MUTUAL.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good risks of any class accepted.

Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.

President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.

The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 12 7

PHOENIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

This Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE,

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. S. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 2 28

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE

PROVIDENCE

Washington Insurance Co.,

RHODE ISLAND,

On First January, 1869.

FIRST.

Capital Stock	$200,000 00
Amount of assessments or instalments on stock paid in cash	200,000 00

SECOND.

The value as nearly as may be of the Real Estate held by the Company	$158,000 00
Cash on hand	267 22
Cash in Banks	21,560 25
Cash in hands of agents in course of transmission	8,308 03
Amount of Loans secured by Bonds and Mortgages, constituting the first lien on Real Estate, on which less than one year's interest due and owing	
Amount of Loans on which interest has not been paid within one year	
Amount of stocks owned by the Company, specifying the number of shares and their par and market value. Bank Stocks:— Par Value, $50. Market Value, $56.	33,600 00
Interest on investments due and unpaid	none
Accrued interest not yet due	2,890 00
Other available miscellaneous assets, specifying their character and value—	
Rents	$2,625
Water Rents and furniture	1,500
City of Providence Bonds	100,000
U. S. Bonds, 50,000	54,475
Missouri Bonds	9,200
	167,790 00

THIRD.

Amount of losses during the year, adjusted but not due	600 00
Amount of losses reported to the Company, but not acted upon	13,449 78
Amount of losses resisted by the Co	2,300 00
Amount of dividends due and unpaid	529 00
Amount of do. declared and not due	12,500 00
Amount of all other claims against the Com'y contested or otherwise—about	1,000 00
Amount required to safely reinsure all outstanding risks	73,507 80

FOURTH.

Amount of Cash Premiums received	155,349 54
Amount of Premiums not paid in cash during the year, stating the character of such premiums	
Amount of Premiums earned	172,205 72
Interest received from investments	12,031 24
Income from all other sources, specifying what sources—Rents	10,500 00

FIFTH.

Amount of Losses paid during the year	80,127 06
Amount paid and owing for Reinsurance Premiums	1,555 41
Amount of Return Premiums, whether paid or unpaid	11,108 19
Amount of dividends declared during year	18,750 00
Amount of dividends paid	11,993 00
Amount of expenses paid during the year, including commissions and fees paid to Agents and Officers of the Company	25,176 83
Amount of Losses due and unpaid	none
Amount of taxes paid by Company	12,192 11
Amount of all other expenses and expenditures	6,371 02
Par and market value of the Company's stock per share. Par Value, $32. Market Value, $42.	

JOHN KINGSBURY, President.
WARREN S. GREENE, Secretary.

SABINE & ALLEN,

AGENTS,

N. E. Corner FIFTH and WALNUT,

2 23 tuthsst PHILADELPHIA.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office South west Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

Cash Capital.....$200,000 00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869.....479,283 22

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6

FURNITURE, ETC.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

CABINET MAKER,

Nos. 1301 and 1303 CHESNUT St.

2 1 mrp PHILADELPHIA.

RICHMOND & CO.,

Successors to Atwood & Hopper,

FURNITURE

WAREROOMS,

No. 45 South SECOND St.,

(East Side, Brown Stone Building),

2 25 1m PHILADELPHIA.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds. Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Boll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, JOHN B. COPE, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS,

ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Sellers & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 4 22

UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS OF all kinds can be had at No 1025 FIFTH Street (next door to Old Office), or at No. 434 WALNUT Street, Penn Buildings.

OUR RELIGIOUS COLUMN.

Church Choirs.

On a recent Lord's day morning the pastor of a well-known church enjoyed the assistance of another minister, and the two gentlemen occupied the pulpit together. The church has recently indulged in the luxury of a new organ. With the new organ came the concomitant necessity of a chorus choir. The two reverend gentlemen, sitting on the pulpit sofa, await the time for the commencement of the religious part of the exercises. Meantime the organist does his best at showing off the powers of the instrument at which he presides in a voluntary performance, to drown the shuffling noise of incoming feet, and to awaken sentiments of devotion in the hearts of the people to whom the feet belong. This instrumental effort is somewhat varied in its style, and considerably tedious, but, like all other earthly complications of joy and sorrow, it at last slides to a conclusion, or, rather, it dissolves itself into another variety of musical exercise. The chorus choir rises to its feet for the purpose of commencing the voluntary "rendering" of one of those extraordinary compositions with which every worshipper and every preacher has so often been annoyed. They are evidently bent on doing the best they know how, regardless of consequences. Mr. Bassoon, the heavy man of the concern, starts the thing with a choice selection of growls, which appear to have their foundations in the heels of his shoes. Gently at first, but gradually more and more gruffly, does Bassoon's music roar itself out, now rising to the level of his stomach, now again subsiding with a sound like the dying muttering of the thunder of a July gust, to the depth of his boots. But touching as are Bassoon's solo growls, the thought of allowing him to enjoy a monopoly thereof is too fearful a thing for tolerance. Mr. Fuff, the tenor, must take up the strain and push it on, some. A few notes of your best, Fuff, if you please. Hark! Fuff and Bassoon are striving for the mastery. Fuff's voice is full and round—a good way round. Instead of enunciating distinctly what he means to sing, he seems to be singing or saying almost everything else. He gobbles his words, and stuffs his mouth with them as if they were great hot masses of boarding-house hash, with gristle and hair in it. His massive brow is florid with the exertion, all the way to the roots of his hair. His manly bosom heaves and expands like the canvas of a full-rigged man-of-war before a stiff breeze. See! Bassoon is catching it! It is a duet now. Fuff has nearly demolished the singer of bass, and the singer of bass, in his turn, pants to wreak the deserved vengeance on the unscrupulous tenor. Their very hair seems ready to stand on end with the excitement of the game, but for the restraining influences of pomatum and perspiration. The feminine portion of the chorus come to the rescue, determined that, able-bodied as these big men are, they shall not have it all their own way. It is Fuff's wife who carries the heavy burden of sopranoing for the party. Casting a genial look of sincere sympathy on the partner of her joys, her sorrows and her singing, and a savage glimmer of the left eye at Bassoon, whose head she seems about to take off, she appears to be going to pour crude petroleum on the turbulent flow of song. She opens the floodgates of her melody, almost sweeping poor Fuff and Bassoon out of sight and out of hearing. For a moment, it is a solo—so high a style of solo as to make the congregation turn their necks, to try to learn what is going on in the choir gallery. And so, lo! the solo ceases, and the men join in, each one on his own book again, and each striving for the mastery. Bassoon is soon conquered, and for a few moments the "united head" of the Fuff family have it to themselves. They give it to each other in the responsive sort, as the congregation presume they do in the quiet of the Fuff mansion. Bassoon groans out from time to time as the contest proceeds, something which sounds like "told you so." But that isn't it. He is quoting some expression from the Bible. The fact that nobody is able to understand what it is, is none of *his* business. What does he care whether they understand it not? They may understand it or not, just as they like, so they may. And Bassoon and the Fuffs have had their share of doing the voluntary by themselves. The feminine alto champion must be heard from. Speak out, you needn't be afraid of anybody. That's it. Let the music rattle on. That acidulous voice cuts the air like a hatchet. The congregation below mentally liken it unto the tomahawk in the strong right hand of a healthy aborigine, nervously brandishing over their heads, or to a high March wind, late at night gyrating round the tops of chimneys whose upper bricks are loose, and through shutters whose bolts are unfastened, with an occasional chorus in the distance by an angry cat. Pity it is that Miss Seraphina Angelica Uppercrust's voice has not a distinctness equal to its sharpness, as might be the case if she confined herself to alto entirely. When the sitters in the pews heard the first blast of the hatchety voice they assured themselves that, whatever might have been the difficulties under which they had labored in catching the drift of what Bassoon and the Fuffs were rendering, here at least was a golden-edged opportunity to learn something of what was going on. Ere long, Seraphina Angelica's first bit of solo is done, and the Fuff family go in to help her, joined in a few moments by the great Bassoon. Now the whole blessed four leaders are at work with their mightiest efforts, each one trying to drown the other. The organist lays himself down to his work, for he is determined not to be choked off in the fray. "More wind from the man at the bellows!" Faster and faster does that suffering victim of the musical propensities of the energetic choir agitate the bellows-handle. Louder and louder blows the blast. Fiercer and fiercer are the redoubled efforts of Miss Uppercrust, the Fuffs, and Bassoon to drown each other, and more and more determined is our organic friend to make his "unholy box of whistles" pour forth a flood of sound which shall drown the leaders referred to and the chorus combined. The full organ is loud enough for a cathedral. It would drown the united voices of five thousand men, women, and children, to say nothing of the fifteen or twenty composing the choir. The committee got the most organ for the money they had, and they had all they could raise. They knew an organ ought to have three rows of keys, and so they had three rows of keys to it. They had heard that it ought to have two octaves of pedals, and so they got them also. They were told that it ought to have a great many stops to it, and the builder accommodated them with about half a cord of stop-handles. And now the organist has all the rows of keys coupled, pedals and all, and all the stop-handles pulled out, reed stops, fancy stops, tremulant, bellows alarm, and all. He is getting the worth of their money out of it for them. It is a blast, a storm, a raging tempest. The committeemen down stairs, who got all this noise for their money, look up approvingly, satisfied that no better investment could have been made. The man at the bellows thinks it is poor fun, and wiping, as he gets a chance, the streaming perspiration from his throbbing temples, wishes the committee men, who "blow" so about their organ, would do the blowing in a more practical way, by taking a hand at the bellows handle. But little do the Fuffs and Uppercrust-Bassoon, and the rest of the musical company care for the poor fellow at the bellows. Frantic with desperate efforts to drown each other, each in turn, indulge in a few closing screams, groans, and growls. Seraphina ejaculates some vitriolic tones which sound something like "O Lord!" which are taken up in turn by each of the other performers. The hearers in the pews are gratified to catch something that sounds like scriptural truth, but are bewildered in their further attempts to discover the context, and give it up as a hopeless job. The work is nearly done. Bassoon gathers up his strength, and with turgid veins and countenance streaming with perspiration heaves up "O Lord!" The Fuffs take up the strain and renew the domestic contest with despairing valor. The sharped-voiced Seraphina Angelica launches her contribution on the air like so much commercial vinegar, a basis of nitric acid diluted to a palatable degree of safety. Fugaciously they toss the ejaculation back at each other, accompanied with a few choice words, apparently from some part of the Old Testament in the original tongue. Then all the chorus singers join in the general burst of the finality of the "voluntary." Pressing into the service all their remaining strength, they all scream out at the highest height and the lowest depth of their respective voices the ejaculation already alluded to. It is enough—exactly enough, and there is no more. The music expires. Uppercrest, Bassoon, the Fuffs and the chorus subside into their seats, violently fan themselves, and wipe the flowing perspiration and pomatum from their agitated brows. The organist, conscious of having done great things whereof he is glad, turns round in his seat to face the wondering believers who, with twisted necks, gaze upwards from the pews. The bellows-blower, safe in his retreat in the cozy nook behind the organ, shakes his fist, and makes ugly mouths at the whole concern: at the committee for buying so ponderous an instrument; at the chorus choir, for making such an unintelligible racket with their singing; at the organist for pulling out all its stop-handles; and at the congregation for patiently listening to it. And the gentlemen in the pulpit, what part are they taking in the musiculous entertainment?

The pastor leans over to his guest, the preacher for the day, who has been earnestly listening and vainly striving to find out if anything was being sung which was in anywise connected with the subject of his coming discourse, and asks, "Wasn't that beautifully rendered?" The preacher for the day makes answer, "I couldn't understand it." "What was it?" To which the pastor replies, "*I don't know!*" Is this a fair illustration of the noise and bluster usually made by many Bassoons and Fuffs who mistake their calling, and leave the unhallowed lager and other concert saloons to lead and direct "Church Choirs?" We think it is. What say the public? How long will the Christian congregations submit to such nonsense, to use no harsher term?

SUMMARY OF RELIGIOUS NEWS.

METHODIST.

—The Methodists are having a great revival in Whitehall, New York—a village of moderate extent—reporting three hundred conversions.

—A Methodist pastor in Cincinnati has organized forty of the female members of the church into visiting bands in aid of the pastoral work.

—The Rev. E. Bowen, D. D., after over fifty years spent in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, has united with the Free Methodists.

—Two hundred and eighteen persons have joined the Long Branch (New Jersey) Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, on probation, this winter.

—The Rev. Dr. William Butler, of the New England Conference, has accepted the office lately held by Dr. Mattison, as one of the Secretaries of the American and Foreign Christian Union.

—A Methodist Sisterhood similar to that in our city has been organized by the Rev. J. L. K. McKown, in Union Chapel, Cincinnati, Ohio. Visiting bands, consisting of some forty women of that church, have been organized to call on the sick and poor, to relieve their wants, and minister to their spiritual comfort.

—It is stated, in illustration of the working of Methodist revival methods, that while 5191 probationers have been received by the Methodists in Newark, New Jersey, in eleven years past, the actual net increase of the church membership has been only 1256. The United Brethren, whose methods are similar, report 25,000 accessions in the past year, with a net gain of only 10,139 members. At the same time, it must be admitted that the Methodist Church increases faster than any other, with all its waste.

PRESBYTERIAN.

—Seventy thousand dollars have been raised in New Orleans since the war, to build one Presbyterian church and relieve the indebtedness of two others.

—General Grant is a constant attendant at Dr. Sunderland's (First Presbyterian) Church, Washington City, and his children are regularls in their places at Sabbath School.

—The Presbyterians of Irvington, New York, are erecting opposite their present place of worship a beautiful church, into which they soon expect to remove. It is of marble and blue stone, to be handsomely fitted up, and to cost about $70.000.

—The Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Orleans, was lately presented with a splendid riding horse, saddle, and bridle, by an anonymous stranger who had heard him preach, and said in a note that the gift was made as a suitable acknowledgment of the good effect which the sermon produced on him.

—The labors of the Rev. R. McInnis, evangelist of the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, have been greatly blessed. He has been permitted to receive into the church more than one hundred persons on the profession of their faith. He has also been instrumental in erecting five church buildings and organizing three churches, besides reviving others which were ready to perish.

—A correspondent of the California *Occident* says:—

"The Presbyterian church at Vallejo is an illustration of what can be accomplished by steady, self-denying labor. The acting pastor, the Rev. N. B. Klink, came to the place about eight years ago. Many discouragements existed. The Presbyterians had no church organization nor house of worship. The population was fluctuating, depending chiefly for support upon labor in the Navy Yard. Few persons were interested in the enterprise, and they were able to contribute but little for the support of the gospel. But, under all discouragements, the faithful pastor labored on. Gradually better days dawned. The town increased in population and wealth. A large, handsome church was built. And now, visiting this flourishing town, and looking at its prosperity, secular and religious, it is hard to believe by what toil and sacrifices these foundations have been laid. 'Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.'"

CONGREGATIONAL.

—The Congregational church of Birmingham, Conn., have recently added $500 to the salary of their pastor, the Rev. Stephen L. Mershon.

—At last the Memorial Church, Springfield, Mass., are sure of a minister, the Rev. W. T. Eustis, of the Chapel Street Church, New Haven, Conn., having accepted their call.

—The erection of the new theological building at Yale College will begin next spring, upon the lot owned by the corporation, on the corner at Elm and College streets, New Haven, Conn.

—The Rev. J. A. Benton, pastor of the Second Congregational Church, San Francisco, [illegible] and senior editor of the *Pacific*, has been elected First Professor in the Pacific Theological Seminary. The Rev. Dr. Dwinnell had previously declined the call.

—The Rev. W. H. Fenn, of Portland, in his Thanksgiving discourse, gives some statistics which disprove the assertion made not long since by the Episcopal Bishop of Maine, that Congregationalism is dying out in that State. Since 1828 the Congregationalists have increased 161 per cent., the Baptists 52 per cent., and the Free Will Baptists 49 per cent. Since 1850 the Congregationalists have increased between 18 and 19 per cent.; the Baptists declined 1 per cent. In 1858 the members of the Congregational churches outnumbered the Methodists by 422.

—During 1868 there were forty-five home missionaries on commission among the Congregational churches of New Hampshire; twenty of them but part of a year. They labored with forty-one churches and two other congregations. These churches are very feeble, and averaged less than forty members each. Indeed, they are and have been for sixty years growing weaker and weaker. The reason is that the old settlements made on hills, rather than valleys, present little except the instinct of home to tempt the young people to remain in them. The emigrations far exceed the births, and the churches are left composed of aged members.

BAPTIST.

—Rev. Dr. Henson, at the Memorial Church, in this city, baptized seven last Lord's day.

—Rev. Dr. Magoon, pastor of the Broad Street Baptist Church, baptized nine since our last report.

—The Baptist Missionary Union appeals for nine new missionaries for Burmah, to merely keep up the work.

—Rev. Dr. Levy, pastor of the Berean Church, baptized three persons last Lord's day, and one a few weeks previous.

—In a Baptist church in this city the baptismal dress of black has been discarded, and one of pure white substituted—a change that meets with great favor.

—The Rev. George B. Taylor, of Staunton, Virginia, has been appointed chaplain of the University of Virginia for two years from the 1st of October next. His father filled the same position thirty years ago.

—As fruits of the great work of God in Salem, New Jersey, one hundred and fifty-six received the right hand of fellowship last Sunday. One hundred and forty of the number had been baptized since the previous communion by the pastor, Dr. Murphy.

—The revival interest in the North Church, in this city, is still progressing and increasing. The Sabbath School is wonderfully blest. Several have already obtained a hope and others are crying for mercy. Two were baptized on the 21st, and two more on the 28th ult.

—*Manayunk Church*, Rev. Jabez Ferris, Pastor.—The good work which began here two months since has continued without interruption; have been held meetings every night for seven weeks, in which time many have been brought to a knowledge of the truth as it is in Jesus. The work has been largely among men and women of middle age, heads of families. Five husbands whose wives have for years been on the way to heaven, are among the new-born babes. We visit the emblematic grave every Sunday evening. The Lord is doing great things for us, whereof we are glad.

—*Roxborough*.—The anniversary of the Sunday School Missionary Society connected with the Roxborough Church, was held on the evening of February 22. Three of the representatives of our missionary organizations were present—two of whom delivered brief addresses. The offerings of the different classes amounted to over $160. With the offering of each class, a beautiful bouquet was handed to the Superintendent. These, by the Assistant Superintendent, were so arranged on canvas as to assume, as it by magic, the form of a Cross, and then an Anchor, the effect of which was very pleasing to the audience. The exercises throughout were highly interesting, and reflect credit on the devotion and energy of the pastor, and earnest workers associated with him. Missions with them is "a specialty," hence they are live men, and have a live Sunday School.

EPISCOPAL.

—A movement has begun in the Episcopal branch of the Church to establish a missionary organization distinct from the official committee of the Church," and on an evangelical basis.

—Bishop Stevens administered Confirmation at Trinity Church on Sunday morning. The services were largely attended, and a goodly number were confirmed. One of the candidates was ninety-four years of age and had to be brought to the church in a carriage. The sight of his feeble and venerable form caused a feeling of solemnity mingled with pleasure to fill the minds of the whole congregation. The Bishop himself was much affected, and seemed to offer the usual prayer of Confirmation with deep feeling and earnestness.

—The will of the late Elizabeth Ludlow of New York, which was admitted to probate a few days ago, contains the following charitable bequests:—

To the General Episcopal Theological Seminary in the city of New York, $25,000; for the purpose of founding a Professorship, to be called the "Charles and Elizabeth Ludlow Professorship;" also timber and the necessary expenses in cutting and preparing the same, and the expenses for completing the Hall called the "Ludlow and Wilink Hall" of Stephen's College at Annandale, in accordance with the plans proposed.

—Trinity Corporation, New York, it is said, have recently voted $3000 for the improvement of the grounds upon which the church stands. The money is to be invested in trees, shrubs, and flowers for the cemetery, and in repairing the more dilapidated of the numerous monuments in which it abounds. In making this announcement, we trust it may not be deemed a newspaper impertinence to inquire when "the venerable corporation" are going to vote a few thousands for the erection of places of worship, with hospitals, schools, etc., attached, in that great spiritual wilderness—the eastern wards of the city. There was a sort of promise to do something of that kind a long while ago—so long that many of the parishioners are beginning to wonder whether it will ever be fulfilled. It is well to make the ancient cemetery at the head of Wall street "blossom like the rose"—but would it not be equally well to do something, were it ever so little, to improve spiritually the waste places in the region to which we allude? We pause for a reply.—*Episcopalian.*

CATHOLIC.

—The successful mission at St. Francis Church, Fairmount, under the auspices of the Jesuit Fathers, Maguire of Georgetown, D. C., Fulton, of Boston, and Smith, of Frederick, which commenced last week, has been continued during the present one, and attended throughout with the most edifying success. The masses in the morning have had their large congregations of devout worshippers, and the confessionals have been well patronized. The several devotions during the different hours of the day have likewise proved most profitable in character, but the largest congregations were assembled at the evening service, to listen to the words of eloquence and wisdom emanating from the zealous and energetic clergymen, whose labors and successes have become proverbial. Father Maginn, the pastor of St. Francis', has just reason to congratulate himself on the success attending the Mission.

—On next Sunday (to-morrow) morning a mission will commence in the Church of St Philip Neri, Rev. N. Cantwell, pastor, under the auspices of Rev. Father Smarius, S. J., and other co laborers of the Society of Jesus. It was to have commenced last Sunday, but was postponed from unavoidable causes. Arrangements will be made to afford all an opportunity of approaching the sacraments and participating in the several interesting meditations and exercises of the mission. Service will be held each evening at half-past seven o'clock, and a sermon preached by one of the missionaries. Much spiritual advancement and general good will doubtless be the result of their zealous labors.

RELIGION IN SPAIN.

—One laborer writes—"My little congregation is composed of intelligent men and many ladies, who want to know the truth. I go to the clubs and assemblies, and speak to people about the Gospel as the foundation of liberty and independence."

Another says:—"Eight years ago there was a Spanish shrug and a meaning silence when matters of government and religion came up. Now the masses are eager in inquiry, ready to talk, and everywhere conversing of changes accomplished, and yet to be completed.

"The masses are ready and eager for the word of God. Give a tract to any one of a group of men, and it will be read aloud to all. This has never previously been the case.

"One hundred thousand Bibles and Testaments could be sold at once in Spain, if here, and of evangelical books and tracts twenty tons would but commence the work.

"Riding up from the station with a gentleman of culture and large information, I said:—'Are you to have a republic in Spain?' 'No, sir,' he replied, 'no, sir, we have five times too much Catholicism for a successful republic. We want Protestantism!' 'And education for the children,' I added. 'Yes, and for their mothers!' he emphatically continued. I mention this because it is a correct index of popular feeling so far as I have been able to understand it.

"On January 15, in the midst of the elections in Madrid, one of the distributors, entering to deposit his vote, was relieved of an armful of tracts by president, magistrates, counsellors, and officers, all early begging for 'a Protestant tract.' The same day a military company was drawn up in line to receive each a tract. A little later another company sent to ask the same favor."

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

PUBLIC SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Desirable Small Farm, 10¼ acres, Oakland road, Uwchlan township, Chester county, Pa., ¼ mile of Lionville, 2½ miles of Oakland station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and 4 miles from Downingtown. On Tuesday, March 16 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that desirable small farm, comprising 16 acres 31 perches, situate on the Oakland road (a stage road from West Chester to Reading), less than one quarter of a mile of the village of Lionville, and 2½ miles of Oakland station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 2¼ miles of the Covington station, on the Chester Valley Railroad. The improvements are a genteel 2½-story stone house, frame barn, stone stable high, with wagon-house, stone springhouse with excellent water, stone workshop, and other outbuildings; vegetable garden, apple orchard, and abundance of fruit and shade trees. The crops in the ground, including 3 acres of wheat, are included in the sale.

Persons wishing to view the place will take either road; the stage meets the 8 o'clock train at Oakland, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning. Will be shown by the owner and occupant, Mrs. Anna R. Thorn. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 27 s 3t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale—Very Valuable Business Stand. Three-story Brick Store, No. 9 N. Fourth street, above Market street, 24 feet 2 inches front. On Tuesday, March 2, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz:—

No. 1. All that valuable three-story press-brick front store and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Fourth street, north of Market street, No. 9; containing in front 24 feet 2 inches, and extending in depth 24 feet 3 inches, together with the use and privilege of a 4 feet wide alley. It is well and substantially built; has gas, water, French-plate glass bulk windows, etc.

Terms—$8000 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

No. 2. Lot, Vanhorn street, Sixteenth ward. All that lot of ground situate on the southerly side of Vanhorn street, between Sophia and Sites streets, Sixteenth Ward; containing in front on Vanhorn street 40 feet, and extending in depth about 85 feet, more or less.

Clear of all incumbrance.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 27 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Very desirable Brick Stable and Coach House, No. 2025 Locust street, west of Twentieth street, 32 feet front. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that very desirable two-story brick stable and coach house, situate on the north side of Locust street, west of Twentieth street, No. 2025; the lot containing in front on Locust street 32 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet. It has the accommodations for six horses and four carriages; coachman's room, harness room, hay and straw loft, gas throughout, stone pavement floor in carriage room, hydrant, drainage to stalls, etc.

Terms—Cash.

Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1730 Spruce street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 23 27 m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 1509 Reed street, west of Fifteenth street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Reed street, 72 feet west of Fifteenth street, No. 1509, containing in front on Reed street 18 feet, and extending in depth 80 feet to a 6 feet wide alley, leading into Fifteenth street. The house contains 11 rooms, has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.

Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage. Sale absolute.

M. THOMAS & SONS Auctioneers,
2 23 27 mh6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Modern three-story brick residence, No. 556 North Sixteenth street, below Green street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage, with three-story back buildings and lot of ground, situate on the west side of Sixteenth street, 160 feet 5 inches south of Green street, No. 556; the lot containing in front on Sixteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth 86 feet 10 inches to a 3-feet wide alley leading into Brandywine street, with the free use and privilege of said alley. The house has the gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, furnace, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $210.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 4ths2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Modern three-story brick dwelling, Emerald street, above Dauphin street, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three-story brick messuage and lot of ground situate on the westerly side of Emerald street, 72 feet north of Dauphin street, Nineteenth ward; containing in front on Emerald street 12 feet, and extending in depth 60 feet, with the privilege of a 3 feet-wide alley. It has gas, bath, etc. Terms—$1800 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
3 4 ths 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 21 S. Twentieth street, below Market street. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Twentieth street, 21 feet 8 inches south of Market street, No. 21; the lot containing in front on Twentieth street 17 feet 8 inches, and extending in depth 79 feet. Has the gas introduced, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $42.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Very Valuable Business Stand.—Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, known as Miller's Hotel, S. E. corner of Front and Harrison streets, Nineteenth ward. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable three-story press brick building, known as Miller's Hotel, and lot of ground (composed of three contiguous lots), situate at the southeast corner of Front and Harrison streets, Nineteenth ward; thence extending eastwardly along Harrison street 38 feet 9½ inches; thence further along the same, southeast, 74 feet 3 inches; thence southwest 45 feet 1⅜ inches to a point; thence southeast 2 feet 3½ inches to a point; thence west 71 feet 6¾ inches to Front street; thence along the same 83 feet to the place of beginning. The other lot, situate on the east side of Front street, 83 feet south of Harrison street; 18 feet front, and in depth on the north line 71 feet 6¾ inches, and on the south line 83 feet 1¾ inches; and the other, situate on the southerly side of Harrison street, 117 feet 3¾ inches west of Leib street; 16 feet front, and in depth on the west line 45 feet 1¾ inches, and on the east 50 feet 10⅝ inches to the rear end of the Front street lots. The house is well and substantially built of press brick; contains 36 rooms, and has all the modern conveniences; gas, with fixtures, which are included in the sale free of charge; bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking-range, large bar and fixtures, etc. Subject to a yearly ground-rent of $342.

Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

The above is an excellent business stand, directly opposite the New York Railroad Depot.

See plan at the auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 23 27 m6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Sts.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two Brick Buildings and Large Lot, Twelfth street, between Ogden and Myrtle streets. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large lot of ground and the improvements thereon erected, situate on the east side of Twelfth street, between Ogden and Myrtle streets, Fourteenth ward; containing in front on Twelfth street 78 feet 9¾ inches, and extending in depth on the north side along Ogden street 77 feet 9 inches, and on the south side along Myrtle street 66 feet 5 inches, and in width on the rear end 78 feet. The improvements are a two-story brick building fronting on Twelfth street, and a two-story brick building on Ogden street. It has been occupied as a pork packing establishment, and lately for the rectifying business.

Terms—$5500 may remain on mortgage.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Immediate possession. Keys at No. 678 N. Broad street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 23 m 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Business Stand.—Modern Three-story Brick Store and Dwelling, northwest corner Nineteenth and Thompson streets. On Tuesday, March 16, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold, at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that modern three story brick messuage, with three-story back building and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Nineteenth and Thompson streets, containing in front on Nineteenth street 18 feet, and extending in depth along Thompson street 72 feet, including on the west end part of an alley 3 feet wide, leading into Thompson street. It is occupied as a store and dwelling; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, cooking range, etc.

Terms—$2400 may remain on mortgage.

Immediate possession. May be examined any day previous to sale.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 23 m 6 13 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Large lot and two modern three-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1129 and 1131 Catharine street, corner of Twelfth street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that large and valuable lot of ground, and the improvements thereon erected, situate at the northeast corner of Twelfth and Catharine streets; containing in front on Twelfth street 50 feet, and extending in depth along Catharine street 100 feet to Temple street. The improvements are two three-story brick dwellings, with two-story back buildings, fronting on Catharine street, Nos. 1129 and 1131; they have marble mantels, gas, bath, etc.

Clear of all incumbrance.

Terms—$5000 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 23 27 m 6 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two-story frame Store and Dwelling, No. 611 South Third street, below South street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story frame store and lot of ground, situate on the east side of Third street, below South street, No. 611; containing in front on Third street 17 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet. Subject to a yearly ground rent of $15 67.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
3 4 ths 2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

REAL ESTATE—THOMAS & SONS' Sale.—Two-story Frame Store and Dwelling, No. 611 S. Third street, below South street. On Tuesday, March 9, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story frame store and lot of ground situate on the east side of Third street, below South street, No. 611; containing in front on Third street 17 feet, and extending in depth 100 feet.

Subject to a yearly ground rent of $15 67.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
2 27 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH St.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION

Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and City Solicitor, to prevent the laying of Railroad Tracks on Twelfth or Sixteenth street.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City of Philadelphia hereby refuses to permit any person or corporation to remove or disturb in any manner whatever the paving or any portion of the paving on either Twelfth street or Sixteenth street, for the purpose of laying any railroad tracks along or upon either of said streets, or for any other purpose, and the Chief Commissioner of Highways, the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and City Solicitor, are hereby instructed to see that this resolution is not violated by any person or corporation whatever at any time. And they are hereby instructed to take all precautions that they may deem necessary to prevent the disturbance or removal of the paving in said streets, or the laying of any railroad track therein, and in case any railroad track should be laid on any portion of either of said streets, they shall forthwith remove the same.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of March, Anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869.)

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

AN ORDINANCE

To Permit the Knickerbocker Ice Company to Erect a Frame Building for Storage of Ice.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Knickerbocker Ice Company be and they are hereby authorized to elect a frame building for the storage of ice on Pine street wharf, Schuylkill.

Provided that the said company shall pay the sum of twenty-five dollars for the cost of advertising this ordinance, and provided that said building shall be removed upon sixty days' notice.

LOUIS WAGNER,
President pro tem. of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this fourth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX,
3 6 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post-paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing, W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

Administrator's Sale—Estate of C Weldon, deceased. HORSES, CARRIAGES HEARSE SLEIGHS, HARNESS, ROBES, BELLS, STABLE FIXTURES, ETC., ETC.

On Monday Morning,

March 8, at 10 o'clock, at the N. E. corner of Seventeenth and Vine streets, the entire stock, comprising 6 horses, 3 handsome close carriages, 2 Germantown wagons, 1 handsome hearse (glass), 2 sleighs, sleighbells, robes, blankets, 4 sets double harness, stable fixtures, etc. [3 4 3t

Assignee's Sale.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE, MACHINERY, TOOLS, AND PERSONAL PROPERTY OF "THE NATIONAL IRON ARMOR AND SHIP BUILDING COMPANY," KAIGHN'S POINT, N. J.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 9, 1869, at 10 o'clock, will be sold at public sale, on the premises, in the South ward of Camden, N. J., by order of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, all the valuable real estate, wharves, marine railway, buildings, improvements, motive power, machinery, tools, fixtures unfinished machinery, boilers, timber, scrap-iron, personal property, and assets of the National Iron Armor and Ship Building Company, bankrupt. Catalogues now ready. 3 3 5t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS,

March 9, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include:—

BARING Street, west of Thirty-ninth—Large Lots.

ARCH, Nos. 507, 509, and 511—Large Lot, 14 by 230 feet.

GREEN, Germantown—Large Lot, 186 by 196 feet.

REED, No. 1509—Modern Dwelling.

CATHARINE, Nos. 1129 and 1131—Modern Dwellings.

LOCUST, No. 2025—Stable and Coach House.

FRONT and HARRISON—Business Stand, "Miller's Hotel."

THIRD (south), No. 611—Store and Dwelling.

BLODGSBURG—Clay Lot, 18½

SIXTEENTH (north), No. 556—Modern Residence.

BROWN, No. 2307—Modern Dwelling.

EMERALD, above Dauphin—Brick Dwelling.

COLUMBIA AVENUE, No. 1134—Half interest in Confectionery business.

20 shares National Bank of Northern Liberties.
20 shares Kensington National Bank.
44 shares Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike.
200 shares American Diamond Machine Co.
$1000 Steubenville and Indiana RR. first mortgage.
30 shares National Bank of Commerce.
12 shares Girard National Bank.
15 shares Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank
25 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad (old).
20 shares Seventh National Bank.
1 share Academy of Music. 3 5 3t
66 shares Union R. R. and Transportation Co.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

LARGE SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,

On Monday Morning, [3 2 5t

March 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.

On Tuesday Morning,

March 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [3 3 5t

LARGE SPECIAL SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING,

On Wednesday Morning, March 10,

At 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, embracing full lines of fashionable spring styles of the well-known and favorite manufacture of Messrs. Devlin & Co., of New York.

Particulars hereafter. [3 2 7t

ALSO,

By order of Executors, A LARGE LINE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

On Thursday Morning,

March 11, at 10 o

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

Its Doors Still Closed—The Charter to be Purchased and the Institution Rejuvenated.

The doors of the Fourth National Bank are still closed, and the public has not as yet been enlightened as to its condition or the amount of loss sustained by the stockholders. It will be remembered that when the first announcement was made of the defalcation of the Cashier, the loss was said to be not greater than $10,000, but now it turns out that the entire capital stock of the bank ($250,000) has disappeared. This discovery was made by the special agent who was appointed and sent here by the Comptroller of the Currency, under the section of the Banking law which provides that, on receiving notice that any bank has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, may appoint a special agent, who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes in the lawful money of the United States when demanded, and report to the Comptroller the fact, so ascertained; and if, from the report so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, and is in default, he shall, within 30 days after he shall have received such notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly.

In connection with closing the doors of the bank, it may be interesting to state that on Monday, February 22, the day before the institution closed its doors, Messrs. Lewis, Clark, Comegys, and Rodgers, a committee of the Clearing House, examined its affairs, and found them in such a rotten condition that they recommended the course which was pursued. A meeting of the stockholders was held on Thursday last, when Samuel MacMenamy, President of the Sixth National Bank, was called to the chair. The only reliable information elicited was from the Government officer, who reported as we have stated. It was generally understood at the meeting that the depositors would receive back their money, and that the charter would be purchased by a new set of individuals, headed by John B. Austin, late President of the Southwark National Bank, who will make an effort to rejuvenate the institution.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Bad Boy—Larceny of Weights—Policemen Asleep—A Wife-Beater—Breach of a City Ordinance.

—George Pope, aged thirteen years, residing with his parents at No. 450 N. Sixth street, has been held for a further hearing by Alderman Toland, on the charge of larceny. A few days ago he stole a box belonging to his brother-in-law, containing $75 and some valuable papers. He went with a young comrade to New York, where they spent all the money, and returned to the city yesterday. He said he threw the box into a well in a graveyard at Noble and Sixth streets, where it was found.

—Edward Dunham was arrested by Policeman Cummings, of the Fourth district, at Delaware avenue and Vine street, for stealing a number of weights from a store in that vicinity. On being taken before Alderman Hurley he was sent to prison.

—High Constable Curley, acting Lieutenant of the Fifth district, while patrolling his district this morning, found two policemen asleep in a policy shop in an alley on Locust street, above Ninth. Three others could not be found on their beats.

—Hugh McDevitt, living at Twenty eighth and Park streets, was this morning bound over by Alderman Dallas to answer the charge of assaulting his wife,

—Owen Thompson and Terrence McShea dumped a load of ashes on the pavement of dwelling No. 558 N. Eighteenth street yesterday. This being a breach of one of the city ordinances, he was required by Alderman Fancoast to pay a fine.

MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon to-day was 208, being a decrease of 12 over the corresponding period of last year. Of these 125 were adults, 140 minors; 195 were born in the United States, 56 were foreign, 14 were unknown, 13 were people of color, and 13 from the country. Of the number, 5 died of congestion of the brain, 19 of inflammation of the lungs; 24 of debility; 4 of typhoid fever; 8 of marasmus; 15 of old age; and 20 of scarlet fever.

The deaths were divided as follows among the wards:—

Wards.		Wards.	
First	9	Sixteenth	11
Second	10	Seventeenth	9
Third	9	Eighteenth	11
Fourth	14	Nineteenth	20
Fifth	4	Twentieth	13
Sixth	9	Twenty-first	9
Seventh	9	Twenty-second	7
Eighth	11	Twenty-third	6
Ninth	6	Twenty-fourth	11
Tenth	6	Twenty-fifth	6
Eleventh	8	Twenty-sixth	13
Twelfth	3	Twenty-seventh	17
Thirteenth	9	Twenty-eighth	2
Fourteenth	3	Unknown	13
Fifteenth	16		

THE FIFTH DISTRICT POLICE.—This morning George W. Howard, Shine Magowan, Joseph Ward, Robert Beatty, John Hunter, Adam Shivers, Joseph Comer, Samuel Gibson, and Thomas McKee, all officers of the Fifth Police district, and who have often proved their faithfulness and integrity, refused to do duty this morning. They charge that under the new *regime* lately carried into effect, they have to submit to abuse and tyranny, and rather than do so longer, are willing to give up their positions. It is said that threats have been made, by one who now has charge of the district, that he would go for the men as a "thief in the night," until every one should be removed. The language is curiously applied, but shows evidence of great malignance on the part of the speaker to the men. It is reported that this officer *ad interim*, for since the resignation of Lieutenant Connelly no person has yet been found to well supply his place, says he is "full of energy any ambition."

Here is then another case for the investigation of the Mayor. Justice to these faithful officers, who are old appointments, demands an early one.

AGAIN IN CUSTODY.—Ex-Policeman Hussey, of the Eighteenth district, was arrested again yesterday and taken before Alderman Devitt, and held to answer the charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons and with committing an assault and battery. It seems that Mr. Hussey, in company with ex-Policeman Samuel Baxter, was walking along Richmond street, when they were grossly insulted by a mob. Baxter attempted to resent the insult, and the crowd set upon the ex-officials and beat them in a brutal manner. Hussey's face was cut in several places, and Baxter's condition is such that he is at present confined to his bed. During the melee Hussey drew his revolver to intimidate the attacking party, but as there was no load in either of the barrels, it was of no use to him. Baxter, we understand, when in condition, will also be taken before Devitt, and will undoubtedly be required to enter bail for the same offense with which Hussey is charged. Ex-Policeman Humes states that the constable, in serving the warrant on Hussey, entered his (Humes') house and threatened his wife. It is about time that this thing was stopped.

THE FOURTH of the series of entertainments in the West Arch Street Church will be given on Monday evening. Hon John J. Pinkerton will deliver a lecture on "Sir Philip Sydney, the Gentleman," and Mrs. A. T. Sargent, Mrs. A. L. Simpson, Miss Ellie Poole, Mr. E. Dillingham, and Mr. O. W. Miller will furnish the musical portion of the programme. The subject of the lecture is full of interest, and the speaker has a national reputation as being one of the ablest and most forcible lecturers of the day. The names of the ladies and gentlemen mentioned in connection with the music will also insure a grand treat in that department of the entertainment.

A MECHANIC KILLED.—Edward Penbroke, a carpenter, while repairing the roof of Ayres' lamp black factory, at Frankford, this morning, fell to the ground, a distance of some forty feet, and was instantly killed. He resided at No. 2168 Coates street, where the body was removed. Coroner Daniels held an inquest.

ARRIVAL AND SERENADE.—As the Republican Invincibles, returning from Washington, were on their way home this morning, about one o'clock, they serenaded our townsman, Mr. Borie, at his residence, Spruce street, above Tenth. All the Invincibles were well pleased with their visit, and accord due praise to the committee in charge of the trip.

PHILADELPHIA CEMETERY.—A meeting of the lot-holders of this association will be held on Monday evening, at the House of Industry, Catharine street, above Seventh. A full attendance is anxiously looked for.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Dr. Humphrey will preach a sermon especially to young men, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Calvary Presbyterian Church, Locust street, near Sixteenth. This interesting course of sermons will close with this month.

Next Tuesday evening the anniversary of the Young People's Association of the Tabernacle Baptist Church will be held. A very attractive programme has been issued. Dr. Anderson of New York will deliver an address "On Success."

On Tuesday evening next the Little Wanderers will sing in the church on Eleventh street, above Spring Garden.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

Opinions of the Southern Press.

The Baltimore *Sun* (Democratic) speaks thus:—

The inaugural address of President Grant is marked by the simplicity, conciseness and directness of the man of action, and one who is more accustomed to express himself through the medium of deeds than of words. Its utterances are calm, frank and decided. It is encouraging to hear him declare at the outset that he commences the duties of his office untrammelled.

* * * While it is desirable that the agitation this subject (suffrage) should cease, and while, if Congress is to volunteer any action on this subject at all, the mode indicated is more legitimate than an attempt to interpose by mere Congressional statute, yet the amendment is in conflict with the original design of the Constitution, which recognized in the States the reserved prerogative of dealing with the qualifications of their own electors, at all times, a right the abandonment of which may possibly endanger the possession by the States of those other powers deemed necessary for their preservation.

In conclusion, the writer rings in a compliment to Johnson, as follows:—All will accord to General Grant transparent honesty; but let him shine ever so brightly in that regard, he will not excel his predecessor in this virtue, upon whose honor there is not alleged by his worst enemies to be any blemish in any measure in which pecuniary interests were involved.

The *Gazette* (Republican) of the same city, remarks:—

This speech of Grant's is as unlike A. Johnson's immortal farewell address as possible. It is not a song in his own praise, but simply a promise to perform his duty, even when he could have wished the particular duty different. It is the promise of an honest man who has borrowed money of his friends, to repay them as he and they understood it was to be repaid when the loan was made. It is the protest of a high-minded patriot against the corruption in place. It is the expression of the determination of a determined man to root out that corruption, and to put in the place of unclean birds of prey those who shall not eat out the vitals of the nation. He will have an effective administration. Incompetent men cannot, therefore, represent the nation anywhere, at home or abroad.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:—

The brief inaugural address of General Grant is a very plain and unpretending document. Its propositions are general and national, affording little room for objection or criticism. With reference to the South there is only one passage which has an especial bearing, and that is what he says about suffrage, viz.:—"The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the nation are excluded from its privileges in any State." This may be fairly understood to include disfranchised whites; but General Grant couples it with a sentence recommending the adoption by the States of the fifteenth constitutional amendment, which is a mere *negro amendment*. While we have no doubt that General Grant meant to include white men in the passage quoted above, we think it unfortunate that he did not separate it more completely from that which followed about the 'amendment," as it will give *color to* a construction which will be placed upon it by some.

The *Enquirer and Examiner* (Democratic), of the same city, ends its comments as follows:—

It seems to us that the document breathes a catholic spirit towards the whole country, and we do not fail to remark the absence of the ordinary vocabulary, so unfriendly to the South, which characterizes the utterances of the politicians of the radical party. The reserve exhibited in the whole paper seems to us to indicate a well-defined and determined policy on the part of the Executive, and tends to elevate one's estimate of the intelligence and ability of the speaker.

Comments of the New York Journals on the Appointments.

THE "TRIBUNE."

Mr. Greeley telegraphs as follows to the *Tribune* in reference to the new Cabinet:—

The new Cabinet means business emphatically. Each man was chosen by General Grant expressly to aid him in carrying out the programme of economy and integrity embodied in the inaugural.

Mr. A. T. Stewart was selected as that man whose very name would give another assurance that our debt would be paid to the utmost, and as fast as our creditors can desire. Mr. Stewart has only to apply to the collection and disbursement of the revenue the same principles and methods which have secured him such eminent success as a merchant, to restore the Government to solvency and financial prosperity. He is not a politician, and he will manage the Treasury purely as a business concern, with intent to raise the largest possible revenue at the smallest cost, whether to the people or the Government. He cannot fail.

The Hon. E. B. Washburne has fought so vigorously and successfully in Congress against corruption and prodigality that he could not be spared from a reforming Cabinet. His health is poor, and he is most reluctant to take any appointment that keeps him in Washington. On these grounds he first resolved not to accept, but it is hoped that his repugnance will be overcome, even though he should not be able to serve through General Grant's term.

Probably no single member of the Cabinet had any reason to suppose his name on the slate till it went into the Senate to-day.

THE "TIMES."

This journal comes out in an approval almost two columns long. It says:—

The Cabinet is eminently and evidently one of the President's own selection. He has appointed the men who compose it because they suited *him*—not because they suited somebody else. They are not taken from the class of prominent politicians of *any* school or of any party. They are all Republicans of pronounced views, and both active and effective in political affairs; but it is not as politicians that they have made their mark or evinced the qualities that caused their appointment to high office. Yet political experience is by no means wanting in the Cabinet. Several of its members have seen already a good deal of public life, and have vindicated their claim to public confidence by the ability and fidelity with which they have met its responsibilities and performed its duties. The Cabinet as a whole will not commend itself to the favor of politicians, because it has not been taken from their ranks; nor are the men who compose it sufficiently well known to the public at large to command in advance the full confidence of the community. But in the very freshness of its character, in the fact that its members are business men rather than politicians, and are likely to make the practical interests of the country their first care, we see ground for believing that the Cabinet will, by its practical working, vindicate the wisdom of its selection.

THE "WORLD."

This journal makes the following observations:—

In our comments yesterday on the Inaugural Address, we had occasion to remark that it contained nothing which was not borrowed from the Republican papers. We cheerfully admit that the same charge cannot be made against the Cabinet. Nobody will doubt that General Grant's whimsical pretense of composing his Cabinet without anybody's advice was quite sincere. He has not only deviated from the beaten path, but deviated into absolute oddity; having made such a Cabinet as no politician would have advised, such a Cabinet as no newspaper could have conjectured, a Cabinet which fills his political opponents with wonder, and his political friends with suppressed dismay. There has never before been a Cabinet formed at the beginning of an administration which did not contain at least one or two men of first-rate standing and recognized eminence in the politics of the country.

The appointment of Mr. Washburne, of Galena, to a position which, under all administrations, has been filled by one of the ablest statesmen of the period—by Jefferson, by Madison, by John Quincy Adams, by Clay, by Webster, by Calhoun, and never, until now, by a man whose eminence was not universally recognized by at least his own political party—the appointment of such a man as Washburne to tread in the footsteps of the long line of accomplished statesmen who have had charge of our foreign relations, would be unaccountable if we did not recollect General Grant's personal obligations to that narrow and mediocre member of Congress, Mr. Stewart's appointment is not, like Mr. Washburne's, ridiculous; in some aspects it is respectable; and if Mr. Stewart were as well qualified for all his new duties as he is for some of them, it would be not merely fit but admirable. But he nevertheless owes his appointment to the personal gratitude of the President.

Of the other members of the Cabinet, all is said in our news column which it seems needful to say of men having no other claims to public attention than the mere fact of their appointment. We must make an exception in favor of Judge Hoar, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, appointed Attorney-General. We are told, on competent authority, that he is an able man and an upright judge, one of the strongest members of a bench which compares favorably with any in the country.

Take it all in all, the new Cabinet is "fearfully and wonderfully made." The only hypothesis by which we can explain its formation is, that General Grant means to be the candidate of the Republican party for a second term, and will tolerate in his Cabinet no statesman from whom he would have anything to fear as a rival.

THE "HERALD."

Says this paper:—

This rule of selecting from the head politicians of the party was more strikingly illustrated in the original Cabinet of Abraham Lincoln than in any other, though the folly of such selections was sufficiently proved by poor Pierce and Buchanan. The harmonizing of the different political cliques of the party has been the governing idea of this practice, and it was under this delusion that Lincoln committed his greatest mistake. He thought that by gathering his rivals in the Chicago Convention about him he would reconcile them to the situation and with each other; but from the beginning to the end, with their selfish intrigues against each other and against him, they were a constant source of trouble to their chief. Indeed, had not Lincoln been a marvel of amiability, patience, and resignation, he could not have endured such annoyances for one summer. President Grant has not followed this foolish and mischievous practice. He has not chosen to have a set of politicians around him who might assume the right to chalk out his policy, as in the case of Pierce; or set themselves up as his masters, as in the case of Buchanan; or who would be likely to raise a hornet's nest about his ears in their plots and counter-plots for the succession, as in the case of Lincoln. On the contrary, we see in this new Cabinet that Grant has given the managing Republican politicians a wide berth; that he has chosen his men for business and as his subordinates, and with not the remotest idea that they are to be his masters or his coequals in the administration. He has utterly ignored the Cabinet theory of McClure, and has selected his men as his friends, his assistants, and his secretaries, and each mainly in reference to the special duties of his department. But the moral of this Cabinet is that it is President Grant's Cabinet, and that he intends to be master of his administration.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"Affairs in Wall street are revolutionary as the first effect of the changes in the administration at Washington. Few public changes have wrought so important results within so brief a time as the inauguration of President Grant. There was a period of suspense following the act of inauguration itself, owing to the public anxiety to learn the character of the Cabinet destined to forward the plans of the new President. Of these plans and of his policy the public at large were already assured, but there was a very natural impatience to learn more of the means which he was to employ in carrying out his views. Hence the vicinity of Wall and Broad streets this afternoon, upon the announcement of the selections, was a scene of the greatest animation. The absence of political materials in the new Cabinet, and the choice, in particular, of Mr. Stewart, were regarded in the most favorable manner. Gold at once went down, closing finally at 130¾, while Government bonds went up to 119¼ for the issues of 1862. The scene in the Gold Room was one of great excitement. The transactions in Governments were likewise very animated, and the foreign bankers were purchasers to the extent of many millions. The European confidence in these securities is likely to be increased by the honest declaration of President Grant—more honest than the platform of the party which nominated him—that 'the bonds should be paid in gold, unless otherwise stipulated.' Of the general effect in Wall street and upon the country at large it is possible to calculate from the effect produced to-day. The expectations of a highly prosperous state of affairs under President Grant are likely to be fully borne out. To day these changes were enough to indicate that we are upon the eve of important financial results, and that the trade and business of the nation had been only waiting that full assurance which it has received of honesty and capacity at Washington, and which encourage our merchants in making their engagements."

From the Times.

"There was an easier tone to the Money market this forenoon, and the brokers, for the most part, were supplied at simple 7 per cent. currency interest. At the close of the day this was the rule of the street, on all loan. The relaxation from the closer rates and scarcer supply of yesterday and the day before caused an improvement of ⅛@1¼ per cent. on most of the Railway Stocks at the Exchange, but without inducing any very considerable business. The miscellaneous shares were steady for Pacific Mail and Mariposa. The Southern State bonds were firmer and higher for the Louisianas and Missouris, and steady for Virginias and Tennessees. A Stock Exchange correspondent sends us the following in regard to one of the new issues of North Carolina:—The State of North Carolina has issued two millions of bonds in aid of the Chatham Railroad, and a large portion has been put upon the market. The courts of that State having pronounced this issue unconstitutional, the bonds have been declared not a 'good delivery' at the Stock Exchange, which leaves the bonds just where they happened to be when this decision was made. They are not salable, or available as collateral for loans. There can be no question of the legality of the bonds, as they bear the signatures of the Governor and Treasurer as well as the great seal of the State, and it seems to us that the honor as well as credit of the State demands that some action should be taken by the Legislature, now in session, to remedy the wrong that has been done. Just what can be done, under the restrictions of the State Constitution, we do not know, but there must be some way, and we have no doubt but a plan will be suggested and acted upon. It is proper to add that these bonds were issued under advice of the Attorney-General, and two of the five Judges of the Supreme Court were in favor of their constitutionality."

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

ENVELOPES.

A Large Assortment at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Envelopes Printed for $1·00 Per Thousand.

R. HOSKINS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS,
wsstm No. 913 ARCH Street.

MAXWELL'S
PREPARED GYPSUM,
For Whitening and Coloring Walls,
A BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE & CHEAP ARTICLE.
The Gypsum gives the walls a brilliant gloss, will not rub off, and is therefore more durable, is easily mixed, and costs no more than the common Lime, and its sanitary qualities are excellent: it is therefore in every respect unsurpassed by anything of the kind ever offered to the public.
Satisfied that all who test it will never again use Lime, the inventor would ask you to study your interest by giving the Gypsum a trial.
Orders received for supplying the Gypsum. Particular attention paid to Parlor and Store Ceilings.
JOHN MAXWELL,
No 1230 S. FIFTH Street, Philadelphia.
Sold by Grocers generally. 22mwsm 6t

CAPITAL $1,000,000.—UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA. GEORGE H. STUART, President; THOMAS W. EVANS, Vice-President; C. F. BETTS, Secretary. Office, southeast corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts., Phila. Agents and solicitors can make liberal terms with this company.
3 6 4t WILLIAM GETTY, Manager.

THIRD EDITION

CUBA.

Spread of the Insurrection—Affairs in the Island.

Murder in Washington—Conflagration in Chicago.

FROM CUBA.

More Troops for Cuba—Landing of an Insurgent Expedition at Sagua—Numerous Encounters.

By Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, March 5.—Captain-General Dulce has recognized Henry C. Hall as Consul-General of the United States. Numerous arrests continue to be made. Three hundred and fifty additional troops have arrived from Cadiz. It is believed here that General de Rodaras places Count Valmaseda in command of the troops, but does not relieve General Dulce as Captain-General.

A force of cavalry has gone to Cienfuegos, and a battalion of volunteers is on the point of starting for the same place. Reports have reached here of the landing of a revolutionary expedition near the mouth of the Sagua la Grande river. The inhabitants of the vicinity sunk the schooner in which they came to prevent their escape, and troops have been sent in pursuit.

Encounters of the troops with the insurgents have taken place near Remedios, Sagua la Grande, Villa Clara, Cienfuegos, and Trinidad; but the results of these contests are not stated. Laborers are at work repairing the railroads at such points as are deemed safe from the attacks of the insurgents.

Murder of a White Man by a Colored Woman.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—A young colored woman, formerly a slave, yesterday killed a white man named James A. Ingle, and then quietly surrendered herself to the police authorities. Ingle was about twenty-six years of age, crippled by wounds received during the late war, and was a watchman at the Interior Department. The colored woman was employed as a servant in the house where he boarded, and an improper intimacy existed between them. Finding that she was about to become a mother, she asked Ingle if he would support the child. The difficulty which existed between them on this account was the cause of hard words, and culminated in her deliberately killing him with a hammer, taking advantage of his being asleep, and literally crushing his skull by the blows she inflicted.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Sudden Death of a Clergyman.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, March 6.—The Rev. Dr. Gillette, an Episcopal clergyman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., went into Wilson's Hotel, on Baltimore street, at 10 o'clock this morning to look over the "City Directory," and whilst so doing dropped dead, of the heart disease. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered accordingly. His body is now at Weaver's, the undertaker, being prepared to send home. It was taken charge of by friends.

The Fires Last Night in Chicago—The Killed.

CHICAGO, March 6.—Eight fires occurred yesterday. Wisdorn & Lee, Nos. 41 to 47 Canal street, are insured for one half their loss, $40 000, which includes $1000 each in the Home of New Hampshire, Mutual and Manhattan of New York, Enterprise of Cincinnati, Hope of Providence, and North America of Philadelphia; $1500 each in the Security and Germania of New York; $2000 each in the Republic and National of Chicago, and $4000 each in other companies. The firemen, in falling, caught hold of a telegraph wire, and held on by their teeth and hands until rescued. Most of the bodies which fell into the ruins have been recovered. The other seven fires footed up a loss of nearly $30,000. Last night was the coldest of the year, with a storm from the east.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The trial of P. S. Lanham, manager of the late Paschall House Association, which has been in progress three days, for selling lottery tickets, was concluded yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, and defendant was fined $1000.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 6.—STOCKS weak. Gold, 130¾. Exchange, 8¾; 5-20s, 1862, 119¾; do, 1864, 116; do, 1865, 116⅞; new, 113; 1867, 113; 10-40s, 105⅝; Virginia 6s, 60; Missouri 6s, 89½; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred 36½; New York Central 156⅞; Reading, 90¾; Hudson River, 154½; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 94⅞; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Cleveland and Toledo 104½; Chicago and Rock Island, 124½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 117¾.

New York, March 6—Cotton steady; 900 bales sold. Flour declining, but is without decided change. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c.; quotations are nominal. Corn declining; sales of 24 000 bushels mixed Western at 86@95½c. Oats dull, and quotations are nominal. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $31 25@31 50. Lard dull; steam, 18¾@19c. Whisky quiet.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	157⅞	West. Union Tel.	36¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36	Clev. and Tol. R. R.	104
Ph. and Res. R.	90¾	Toledo & Wabash.	65¼
Mich. Southern	95¼	Mil. & St. Paul com.	61½
Clev. & Pittsb'g R.	89	Adams Express	62¼
Chi. and N.W. com	81¼	Wells, Fargo Exp.	30¾
Chi. and N.W. pref.	89½	United States Exp.	58
Chi. and R. I. R.	125½	Tenn. 6s, new	65¼
Pitts. & F. W.	117½	Gold	130¾
Pacific Mail S. Co.	99¾	Market contracted.	

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, MARCH 6
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$5 0 Feh N 6s '82	97	100 sh Read RR	45¾
$1000 Vi Cent 2d Bds	83½	100 do	45⅞
sh 91 00 Mor Cl Scp	6½	100 do	45⅝
18 sh Penna RR	56½	200 do	45¾
200 sh Feed Dam	¾	200 sh Phil & E	23
100 sh Oil C & A	38		

SECOND BOARD.

$2300 City 6s, New	101	100 sh Read R	45⅝
$500 do	101	100 do	45⅞
$2 00 Leh 6s gold	89½	100 do	45⅝
$500 do	90	100 do	45¾
$500 do	90½	100 do	45⅝
$1000 Pa 6s, 1 asr	103½	100 do	45¾
4 sh Leh V R	56	100 do	45¾
2 sh N Cent	48½	100 sh Penna R	57
100 sh Read	45 31	10 do	57

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 1—Passed up for Baltimore—Barque Ville de l'Air, from Liverpool. Passed out—Barque Lapwing, for Rio; brigs Ciota, for the West Indies, and Frances Jane, for Rio.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 6.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....28 | 11 A. M.....35 | 2 P. M.....32

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 4—6 P. M.—Schr Minnie Reppher, from Zaza for orders, arrived at the Breakwater to-day.

Schrs J. Rich, from Philadelphia for Marblehead; J. V. Wellington, do, for Boston; Helen Mar, from Boston for Georgetown, D. C.; and John Sinsman, are detained at the Breakwater by head winds

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tyro, Baker, for Philadelphia, remained at Leith 19th ult, loading.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, hence, at New York yesterday.

Barque Evelina Schrudder, Prentz, for Philadelphia, was loading at Greenock 19th ult.

Barque Deborah Pennell, Pennell, hence, at Pichilingoe Bay, Cal., 13th ult.

Schr Ida L., Burgess, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Mary Light, Bradford, from Calais for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, March 6—Arrived, steamship Smidt, Schweers, from Bremen.

Ship Jacob A. Stamler, Samson, from Havre.

Barque W. H. Jenkins Lewand, from Ardrossan.

Barque James E. Ward Landerkin, from Palermo.

Barque Novermondo, Starrchitta, from Trieste.

Barque Live Oak, Phinney, from Marseilles.

Brig Monarch of the Sea, Gorgide, from Naples.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Cabinet Appointments—Washburne to Act Temporarily—Stewart and the Law—General Sherman's Staff.

The Political Guillotine to be Put in Motion.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Cabinet Officers.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—Members of Congress and everybody else were astir early this morning for the purpose of ascertaining which of the persons nominated and confirmed yesterday for the Cabinet had signified their acceptance or rejection of the position. Some of those whose names have been mentioned in connection with the Cabinet entertained hopes yesterday that several of the new appointees would decline. It has been ascertained, however, that all of them signified their willingness to accept, with the exception of Washburne. He does not want a position, but will probably go into the State Department temporarily, and he will eventually go abroad in order to regain his health.

The Secretary of the Treasury.

It is the opinion of many eminent lawyers in Congress that A. T. Stewart cannot accept the position of Secretary of the Treasury, on account of the provisions of the act of Congress of September 2, 1798, even if he relinquished his business entirely. There are a large number of cases in which he is interested on the files of the Treasury Department, which would necessarily come before him, as Secretary, for action. Notwithstanding this, he has officially notified the President of his acceptance, and will enter on the discharge of his duties on Monday, as will nearly all of the new Cabinet.

General Sherman's Staff.

General Sherman has retained, at the instance of President Grant, Generals Dent, Babcock, and Porter on his staff.

The President's Secretaries.

The President has not yet appointed his private secretaries. It is understood, however, that he will not appoint military officers as secretaries, but will select men from civil life. In the meantime, until he can find proper men, some of his old staff officers will act as secretaries at the White House.

The Political Guillotine.

The President has signified his intention of putting the political guillotine immediately in motion, and the Senate will be kept busy for some time considering and confirming or rejecting nominations. A large batch is expected in to-day or Monday.

EATEN BY RATS.

A Revolting Spectacle and a Mysterious Case.

A few days ago Matthew Sullivan, a resident of St. Louis, was locked up in a cell in the Center Police Station, charged with some slight offense. While in the cell he died. The body was delivered to the friends of deceased, and when they viewed it they were shocked by its appearance. There were evidences of violence upon the head, and the face had been devoured by rats. An account of the affair is published in the St. Louis *Times*, as follows:—

At the instance of Mr. Sullivan, the son of the deceased, the remains, after having laid in the ground three days, was disinterred yesterday, brought into the undertaking establishment of John A. Smithers, No. 517 Fifth street, where a rigid post mortem examination was held upon them by a competent body of physicians consisting of Drs. O'Reilly, Prewitt, Barker, Scott, and Leet. On removing the coffin lid a scene was presented of the most revolting character. The flesh of the face, on both sides of the mouth, over the eyes and the bridge of the nose, had been entirely eaten away or torn and lacerated by vermin, as had been reported. A wound two and a half inches long was discoverable above the right eye, the corners of which seemed to have been eaten by rats, while the central and upper portions gave evidence of the infliction of a blow, either at the hands of some second person or from a fall. The right lower lip, and also a portion of the chin, were almost entirely eaten away. The indication of a blow about the head, already alluded to, induced a prosecution of the examination further, and the entire skull was removed and the brain laid bare. No evidences of the blow, as shown on the exterior, were discernible upon the interior of the skull. The brain was found to be slightly congested, and the vessels of that organ considerably engorged with blood, though not sufficiently, it was thought, to have produced death. The examination was then extended to the lungs and heart, and these organs were found to be in their natural state—giving no evidence of the presence of disease to have caused death. Here the examination was closed, and after consultation the physicians gave it as their opinion that no anatomical evidences had been discovered of violence sufficient to have been attended with fatal results. The universal opinion was expressed that the deceased had not died of apoplexy, as reported by the Coroner, and thus the whole matter is still left enveloped in the profoundest mystery.

PRISON REFORM.

New Jersey to Remedy a Great Evil.

The report of the Commissioners appointed to examine the various systems of prison discipline and propose an improved plan, has been laid before the Legislature of New Jersey. The Newark *Advertiser* says:—"It is the most interesting and important document on the subject which has ever been presented for the consideration of the people of the State, and can hardly fail to greatly influence public opinion and all our future legislation in this direction. The commission have carefully examined the systems of neighboring States, and have inspected not only the State Prison at Trenton, but all the county jails of New Jersey. Their account of the cruel punishments in vogue until recently in the State Prison, discontinued by the peremptory order of Governor Ward, confirms what has already been made public in regard to those disgraceful proceedings.

"Their suggestions and recommendations are extremely opportune and valuable. They urge the thorough inculcation of the principles of morals and religion, secular education, the formation of habits of industry, a system of rewards, lectures, or instruction on interesting subjects connected with the simpler branches of science and art, the appointment of a State agent for discharged prisoners, greater permanency in the office of keeper, the discontinuance of the contract system, and a number of other improvements. The system of prison discipline recommended is the State Prison under a proper and efficient government, for the punishment of those convicted of the higher crimes; the House of Correction as an intermediate prison for those found guilty of offenses of lesser turpitude, the Boys' State Reform School; State Reform School for Girls, and the county and municipal jails as places of detention.

"The appendix contains records of the visits to the various county prisons, an extremely interesting view of the remarkably ingenious and successful Irish convict system, and some final suggestions for an improved discipline in our State Prison, substantially an adaptation of the Irish system."

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE No. 320 CHESNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie either by its own lines or in connection with other Express Companies, to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.
JOHN BINGHAM,
2 Superintendent.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

President Grant's Message to the Senate—Important Military Orders from General Sherman.

Advices from Europe and Cuba.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Important Military Orders.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, March 5.—The President of the United States directs that the following orders be carried into execution as soon as practicable:—

1. The Department of the South will be commanded by Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. Terry.

2. Major-General George G. Meade is assigned to command the Military Division of the Atlantic, and will transfer his military headquarters to Philadelphia, Pa. He will turn over his present command temporarily to Brevet Major-General T. H. Ruger, Colonel 33d Infantry, who is assigned to duty according to his brevet of major-general while in the exercise of his command.

3. Major-General P. H. Sheridan is assigned to command the Department of Louisiana, and will turn over the command of the Department of the Missouri temporarily to the next senior officer.

4. Major-General W. S. Hancock is assigned to command the Department of Dacotah.

5. Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. R. S Canby is assigned to command the First Military District, and will proceed to his post as soon as relieved by Brevet Major General Reynolds.

6 Brevet Major-General A. C. Gillem, Colonel 24th Infantry, will turn over his command of the Fourth Military District to the next senior officer, and join his regiment.

7. Brevet Major-General J. J. Reynolds, Colonel 26th Infantry, is assigned to command the Fifth Military District according to his brevet of Major-General.

8. Brevet Major-General W. H. Emory, Colonel 5th Cavalry, is assigned to command the Department of Washington, according to his brevet of Major-General.

By command of the General of the Army,
E. D. TOWNSEND, A. A. G.

General Grant Sends in a Request.

WASHINGTON, March 6.—President Grant sent the following message to the Senate to-day:—

Since the nomination and confirmation of A. T. Stewart to the office of Secretary of the Treasury, I find by the Eighth section of the act of Congress, approved September 2, 1789, it is provided as follows. The President here quotes the section (sub lished in another place) and then says:—In view of these premises, and the fact that Mr. Stewart has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate, I would ask that he be exempted, by a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress, from the operations of the same. U. S. GRANT.

Will the Law be Repealed?

Mr. Sumner's objection to Mr. Sherman's resolution to repeal the law, in accordance with Grant's request, so as to allow A. T. Stewart to accept the Treasury Department, will postpone the subject until the Senate committees are announced, as the President of the Senate decided that it must go over until the committees were formed. This will not be done until next week. Considerable excitement is manifested over